DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
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and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

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VOL. IV NO. 278 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Ton
20th Novr.	Medina	12500		
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000		
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	6000		
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagova	7000		
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000		
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000		
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000		
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov.	Novara	7000	Moolton *	10000
14th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Ka hmir	9000
25th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Nov.	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast gulf)
*23rd Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
24th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
24th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.	Return
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	9th Nov	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru	S Shinohara	4628	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Rangoon Maru.	Y.Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata....	4166	20th. Dec.	1st.Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th.Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,857.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Lenon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	8th Nov.	21st Nov
Sado Maru....	5812	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru....	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of York	A & C	7884		28th Nov
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles —	Rs. 555	Rs. 883	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
Liverpool — London via Marseilles out from Liverpool — —	630 600	1.033 90	480 52	700 675
		942		712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail on or about 23rd November.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 25th November, 1916.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th November, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th December, 1916.

For farther particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 55,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI BRANCH & SANDHURST ROAD BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1916 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF NUMIN PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Dayabhai Hakimchand and Sons and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdulla Bin Ali Nakhuda, sell by public auction the undermentioned Numin Pearls at their Rooms.

Parul No.	46	Pearls	3123	wg. 2719 cts.
,,	49	,,	444	,, 411
,,	2	,,	252	,, 314
,,	6	,,	428	,, 399
,,	7	,,	293	,, 291
,,	8	,,	295	,, 311
,,	9	,,	278	,, 232
,,	98	Pearl Button		,, 10

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1916.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAWAL.—Siqueira & Son.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
CHINCHWAD.—Tookaram Bala Therat.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Dr. C. H. Deshpande.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manockji Parukh.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Fredoon and Jamshed Iran.—Opposite Railway station.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LALOOBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS has contracted with our client Mr. ADAMJI KADARBHOY for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at 5th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1402 and Street No. 23 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3,070 New No. 2946 Old Survey No. 4408 and New Survey No. 6404 and bounded as follow:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the property of Thakar Ranchordas Tulsidas on or towards the West by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Khan on or towards the North by 13th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the south by 5th Kamatipura Street and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1916.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
6031. Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BARODA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held at Baroda in the first week of January, 1917. It will be divided in five sections: Agriculture, Industries, Forest, Education and Horticulture. Space will be allotted for sales-rooms and side shows and entertainment booths. Intending exhibitors and others may write to the Undersigned for prospectus and details.

Baroda,
MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
6028 General Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR to undertake the treasury business of the Post Offices mentioned below, and to provide suitable men of the Shroff class to perform the work connected therewith.

Bombay General Post Office.
Karachi Post Office
Ahmedabad Post Office.
Poona Post Office.
Hyderabad (Sindh) Post Office.
Belgaum Post Office.
Surat Post Office.
Rajkot Post Office.

Terms and conditions can be ascertained on application to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, who will receive applications for this contract upto 12 noon on the 15th December, 1916.

H. S. H. PILKINGTON,
Postmaster-General,
6029 Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 57, Esplanade Road, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will CLOSED from 10th November to 24th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1916. 6019

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

COUPON BOOKS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 1st January, 1917, First and Second class coupon books available for journeys between the Stations shown below will be issued with only 24 coupons in each, and will be issued at the following rates:—

BETWEEN BOMBAY & POONA OR NASIK.
1st class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 135-0-0
2nd class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 67-0-0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.
1st class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 90-0-0
2nd class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 45-0-0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MATHERAN.
1st class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 122-0-0
2nd class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 65-0-0
2nd class over G. I. P. and 1st class over Matheran Steam Tramway, Books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 92-0-0

No other series will be issued.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th November, 1916. 2624

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Teak and Blackwood Screens, Soiled Linen Basket, Single Iron and Mahoganised Cots, Writing and Dressing Tables, Pictures, Wall Plates, Spring Mattress, Looseleaf Album, Filters with Stand, Knife Machine, Oscillating Fan Plate, Gas and Kerosine Stoves and Lamps, Flower Vases, etc. Dealers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5854

Bombay, 7th November, 1916.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.

EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.

WHARF Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.

INDIAN STAFF.

Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Ships platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipe-layers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serange, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars.

Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 5799

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Public and Legal notices please see front page column six.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, smart and quick. Apply personally P. MUNCHERJI, 1, Dalal Street. 6030

WANTED—A Parsi, Eurasian, Portuguese or Madrasi Hindu Graduate for one of the lower classes of the New High School (Waudby Road, Fort). Starting salary Rs. 65. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 6025

WANTED—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER possessing full knowledge of double entry. Apply in own handwriting stating age, previous experience and salary required. Good hand essential to Box No. 368 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6023

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—A trained certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER (Indian only) with experience in water works and electricity. Job permanent to a good man. Apply with full details of education and experience to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Junagadh State. 6011

WANTED—influential SALESMAN for Bazaar Indents in Chemicals, Dyes, Hardwares, &c. State previous experience, age, salary and Commission required. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 369 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6024

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit to coach up a Matric student one hour daily. Apply to Box No. 367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6022

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. with experience of Road Construction as ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications.

MANSINH S. JHALA,
Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 18th November, 1916. 6020

WANTED—First and second class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for Ginning and Pressing Factories up-country. Apply to Box No. 366 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6021

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATE and an Expert passed in London Chambers of Commerce examination with short-hand typewriting, book-keeping and accountancy for Rs. 50 rising to 75, Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 start respectively. Apply to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Limbdi State with testimonials. 6027

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

MODERN METHODS.
THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, B.A., B.Sc. O. I. P., just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, will reopen his FRENCH CLASSES on December 4th:—

1. Beginners: Mondays, Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m.
2. Advanced: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Other Public Classes, morning or evening, may be formed if there is a demand, also private classes by arrangement.

The larger the class, the more inspiring for the teacher and the more interesting to the pupils. Private lessons are usually dull and inefficacious.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 660/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—2½ in. Galvanized pipes slightly used. Consignment just arrived. For particulars apply to EBRAHIM RAHMANJI, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. 5933

A small complete PRINTING PRESS, almost new, is for disposal at reasonable offer. Inspection invited. A very good opportunity for one starting in the line, or for supplementing existing concern. Apply to Box No. 370 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6026

FOR SALE

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best BOMBAY make under expert European supervision in varying sizes 1½in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET,—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 7

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705

AMUSEMENTS

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE,

Managers:—Messrs. Sharpe and Mc. Grath.

House Manager:—Mr. H. T. Gorrie, Stage Director, Mr. B. B. Binning.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN.

Every Night at 10-15 p.m,

Change of programme nightly

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

For the big collection of Amateur and Professional Talent,

BOMBAY VARIETIES!
BOMBAY VARIETIES!
BOMBAY VARIETIES!

A complete Vaudeville Programme comprising Instrumental Trios, Violin Solos, Vocolists, Pianoforte solos, Conjuring and a Merry Vaudeville Sketch.

ONE HOUR'S SOLID ENTERTAINMENT.

Popular Prices. Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats Rs. 2.
Plan at ROSE & CO.
To-morrow Night "THE QUERIES?"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

GREAT SUCCESS OF SPECIAL. "WAR SALE WEEK" BILL.

Thrilling British Detective Drama:—

"LONDON'S UNDERWORLD,"

A famous detective is invited to a society ball, but a burglar, the head of a gang, ties him up and impersonates him at the ball, and getting away with a haul of jewels. Thanks to the help of a lady assistant the detective runs the robber to earth in France, but not before the pair have had many exciting escapades. This film though sensational in the extreme, is constructed in such a way that villainy is shown in a bad light, and it can therefore set no bad example.

"THE LOYALTY OF JUMBO."

Another wonderful film full of excitement. A South African Settler is working in the woods when a band of Kaffirs attack his wife and baby daughter. A brave elephant warns the man and keeps the savages at bay in a remarkable manner until help arrives.

"DIANA'S DRESS REFORMS."

A splendid comedy in which a girl's originality in dress makes her a general favourite at a ball and wins her a handsome husband in spite of a rival's ludicrous efforts to copy her ideas.

The last mail's.

PATHE GAZETTE.

THIS WEEK'S PRESS OPINIONS.

"The bill is quite a wonderful one, even though the star film departs from the usual policy".—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The new cinema programme has been made specially attractive."—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION
STARTING NEXT SATURDAY.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

The world-famous war correspondent and artiste,

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

Who has been in all the principal Fronts, will deliver a series of lectures on

"THE WORLD WAR"

Illustrated with graphic films of actual fighting and lantern slides reproduced from his own wonderful paintings.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

ON DECEMBER 2nd at 4 p.m.

A SPECIAL

CINEMA MATINEE

WILL BE HELD

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR BOMBAY.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF STEEPLE-CHASER BRAND

RETURN OF THE POPULAR BANDMAN VARIETIES!

FRANK WILLATS AND LOTTIE POOLE

in a merry vaudeville sketch

"A MESSENGER BOY'S FLIRTATION"

introducing new Songs, Duets and Eccentric Dancing.

THE POPULAR SATIRICAL COMEDY.

IN 5 PARTS.

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

By Arnold Bennett, that ran for over two years at the Kingsway Theatre, London, Star, featuring the famous.

HENRY AINLEY

in his old part—only more so.

WHO IS THE LAUGHING MASK???

That's the puzzling question.

COME and SEE

IF YOU CAN SOLVE THIS MYSTERY IN

THE IRON CLAW
THE IRON CLAW
THE IRON CLAW

THE MOST DAZZLING, THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND THE MOST POWERFUL SERIAL YET SHOWN.

FEATURING

Such World-famed Serial Stars as

PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE AND SHELDON LEWIS

who charmed their way into the hearts of millions.

ALSO

A SECOND FEATURE:

THE DOLLS OF INTRIGUE

STARRING

the great and eminent Actor

HENRY KING

OF "WHO PAYS?" FAME.

AND

A BEAUTIFUL TRAVEL FILM (coloured)

showing some charming Scenery from the "Lake district" of England.

IS THERE ANYTHING BETTER OFFERED IN BOMBAY? JUDGE YOURSELF. DON'T TAKE OUR WORD.

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THE PICTURE PALACE DE LUXE

"AMIDST A GARDEN WITH LOVELY BOWERS."

SANDHURST ROAD. POPULAR PRICES. 'Phone 1266.

TIME:—NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturdays & Sundays Extra Shows at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

COMMENCING THIS WEEK—18th NOVEMBER 1916.

AN AFFABLE BLISS OF LOVE SERIAL.

Ingenious feat of tragic.

A very Interesting and Instructive Serial highly recommended for family.

THE

"Runaway June"

A Masterpiece Society Serial of 40,000 feet
written by
GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
produced by
THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE Co.
exclusively for

THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA

BHINDI BAZAR.

CASH PRIZES OF Rs, 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—7—8-45 AND 10-30,

EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1 As. 8 4 AND 2.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

(SUNDAY EDITION.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

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	Rs.	as.
Yearly	5	0
Half-yearly	2	8

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Diabetes of any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, is radically cured, is distributed GRATIS to Diabetic Patients in Benares daily.

Out-door Patients have to pay Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses and for four weeks' Rs. 10/6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The Specific is to be taken 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very First Day of commencing the Specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Near Post Office Shivala, Benares City,
U. P., India.

NOTE.—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Medina	Mortez	Sydney, Oct. 28
Queda	Maud	Sourabaya, Nov. 1
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov. 18

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Achlibster	for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru (Eastward bound), arrived at Hongkong on the 18th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

S. S. Medina:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's Australian Mail steamer Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. Mortey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain H. Maud, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 18th instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, 20th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Billswood	Present	T. M. & Co
C. & E. Clan Ferguson	Harris	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
F. Stanhope	Harris	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Salma	Rasemussen	F. P. C. & Co
K. Achlibster	Gantle	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz	Grey	T. M. & Co
P. D'Negropontes	Dimadis	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawati	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N.Y. K.
3 Pizamore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Luzon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K.
5 Zenovia		L. D. & Co
6 Canada		M. M. & Co
8 Hudson Maru	Takesha	W. & A. G. & Co
14 Jeddah		T. M. & Co
16 Anyo Maru	Takenchi	M. M. Shirazi

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
11 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Caledonia	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Beme	S. W. & Co

H. D. D.

Ellawood	Neville	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Aratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold		H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Magby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Masterton	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Muir	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Mcson	J. F. & Co
Dia	Fallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Far-de-Dia	Asso	Gellatly
Futtala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Lenada	Kaiballa	
Montebello	Arrow	J. F. & Co
Nanadi	Jonsson	B. & F. & Co
Ukiala	Saunder	M. M. & Co
Ouldaria	Yates	M. M. & Co
Panama	Andresson	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Cuts	W. & A. G. & Co
Samuel	Fuse	T. M. & Co
Saxild	Andresen	F. P. & Co
Standard	Johannesen	H. S. Shirazee
Yetorofu Maru		

EXPORTS.

Nov. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellawood (s) 400 cwt kismiss F. F. Campbell & Co., 52 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR DENMARK VIA LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 11 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR NORWAY VIA LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR SWEDEN VIA LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 1 bale wollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw & Co., 150 bales hemp J. Rustomji, 163 cwt casein flour Duncan Stratton & Co., 293 cwt kismiss E. Mahomed & Sons, 38 cwt aloes A. Fazulbhoy, 30 cwt fishmaws Dhanji & Co., 6 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka, 15 bales goat and sheep skins A. and E. H. Mahomed, 21 casks Indian chutney Manockji Poonjaji & Sons, 400 bales hemp G. Virji & Co., 13 cases indigo Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Achhibstor (s) 3,949 cwt barley Volkart Bros, 5,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros, 8,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 4,004 cwt linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,001 cwt rape seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 4,000 cwt linseed S. Baldevdas, 1,494 cwt bonesinews Hollingshurab & Co., 1,999 cwt linseed G. Bhimji.

Stanhope (s) 500 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 3,000 cwt rapeseed K. M. Nathoo, 300 cwt linseed K. M. Nathoo, 1,200 cwt gingilyseed C. Boggiano & Co.

Duagropontes (s) 8,700 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros, 1,992 cwt castor seed G. Bhimji.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Moyori Maru (s) 300 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.

Novara (s) 7½ cwt ivory A. H. Mawji & Co., 2½ cwt ivory A. Baldevdas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moyori Maru (s) 400 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru (s) 250 cwt gum bhesabole M. Jafferbhoy, 100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

Novara (s) 197 bars silver Yokhohama Specie Bank.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 20.

S. S. Morwada from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—8 cases 5 casks soda carbonate, 40 kegs soda crystals, 2 cases potash cyanide, 323 cases 60 packages medicine, 1 case citric acid, 8 cases essence, 9 casks 2 cases earthenware, 5 cases magnesium carbonate, 4 casks cabined magnesium, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 2 cases glycerine, 13 cases boots and shoes, 17 cases motor cycles and sidecars, 7 cases motor car and parts, 2 cases spirits, 2 casks 289 cases wine, 50 tons 2 cases chalk, 5 packages tyres, 975 casks cement, 2 cases epsom salt, 2 cases collodin, 25 cases ether, 1 case chloroform, 1 case phospheric acid, 47 cases 20 drums ammonia, 3 barrels perforated zinc, 1 case carbolic acid, 4 barrels black antimony, 1 case carbolic and crystals, 16 bottles 1 box quicksilver, 88 cases 44 casks glass bottles, 1 case nitric acid, 4 cases crettone, 2 drums liquid paraffin, 81 cases hydrogen peroxide, 1 case cycle parts, 35 cases castor oil, 40 kegs litharge, 2 crates 2 cases syrup, 450 cases gin, 20 casks red lead, 62 cases photo materials, 20 cases corn flour, 200 kegs red lead, 20 cases lime juice, 27 cases stoneware jars, 55 cases plaster of paris, 10 cases codliver oil, 40 cases cream, 8 cases marmalade, 786 cases biscuits, 15 cases aerated water, 3 cases salts, 15 cases 1 cask vinegar, 2 cases resin plaster, 91 cases 12 packages cigarettes and tobacco, 535 cases provisions, 51 cases blacking, 30 cases 22 bales paper, 6 barrels 6 cases emulsion, 1 case beef extract, 11 cases pickles and hams, 5 cases perfumery, 68 cases colour, 92 cases confectionery, 1,700 cases condensed milk, 27 cases bovril, 12 bales 3 cases leather belting, 132 cases varnish, 500 bags loaf sugar, 32 casks plumbago crucibles, 50 casks plumbago, 150 bags 8 cases starch, 127 casks 40 cases pitch, 6 cases wincarnis, 73 cases infants food, 7 cases 5 crates barley and groates, 2 cases cheese, 18 cases hams and bacon, 33 cases mustard, 45 drums 1 cask 134 cases 2.584 kegs paint, 6 cases essential oil, 10 packages rosa oil, 13 cases musical instruments, 3 cases woollen goods, 11 cases sealing wax, 17 casks tallow, 2 cases silk goods, 16 cases cotton goods, 2 cases art silk goods, 18 bags 29 kegs nails, 25 cases 110 packages soap, 5 cases cotton yarn.

WEATHER REPORT

FILES. SAWS. HIGH SPEED STEEL

There is disturbance in the Bay to south-west of the Andamans and rain has extended over south of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair four inches; Kodaikanal and Calicut one; Trivandrum three.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in south-west of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th November, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Dwarka and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula; it has been fairly general in south-east Madras and local but comparatively heavy in Malabar. Conditions are unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and some showers in Malabar. A few showers are possible in the Madras Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.964	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.3	"
Dew Point	72.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.720	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3	"
Minimum ...do...do.	76.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, W, WNW, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	116 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	20	m	6	28	2	20	m	0	19	20	10
			7	44	7			1	33	18	2
Tues.	21	m	7	21	5	21	m	1	30	20	8
			8	42	8			2	11	17	9
Wed.	22	m	8	14	10	22	m	2	27	20	2
			9	32	11			3	47	16	9
Thur	23	m	9	4	3	23	m	3	15	19	10
			10	16	8			4	23	15	9
Fri.	24	m	9	50	6	24	m	4	0	19	5
			10	54	2			4	0	14	10
Sat.	25	m	10	34	7	25	m	4	45	19	1
			11	30	9			5	30	14	2
Sun.	26	m	11	19	2	26	m	5	31	18	11
								6	20	13	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
" 20	(Monday)	" 6h.	49m.	" 6h.	7m.
" 21	(Tuesday)	" 6h.	49m.	" 6h.	0m.
" 22	(Wednesday)	" 6h.	50m.	" 6h.	19m.
" 23	(Thursday)	" 6h.	50m.	" 6h.	0m.
" 24	(Friday)	" 6h.	51m.	" 6h.	0m.
" 25	(Saturday)	" 6h.	51m.	" 6h.	0m.
" 26	(Sunday)	" 6h.	52m.	" 6h.	0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov.	2nd., 11h.	20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	" "	10th., 1h.	48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	18th., 3h.	30.5m. a.m.
New Moon	" "	25th., 2h.	20.4m. p.m.

WOUNDED FLIER'S RESOURCE.

THE STUFF BRITISH AIRMEN ARE MADE OF.

An interesting example of the daring and resource of British airmen is given in a letter from the front, says the "Central News" correspondent, describing how a Yorkshire aviator was wounded. A fellow flier writes:—

—— was wounded in the thigh and rather severely in the right arm, the doctor stating that an important nerve was severed; but he will probably be quite fit for anything including flying in about eight months. He received his first wound in the air when ten miles behind the enemy's lines, and, considering that it must have been very painful, I think he did very well indeed to get back.

I went out and saw the place he landed in. He had chosen the only possible place within miles—a small field that had not been shelled very much—and he landed there perfectly. It is always difficult to land in so small a field, and to do so in his condition was little short of marvellous, especially as his engine was out of action.

He received his other wound after landing. The Germans began shelling the machine, and two shrapnel bullets entered his left thigh. He was rescued by some Australians, and they said he was extraordinarily plucky. As they were being tired at they could not be very careful with him, and they had to carry him about a mile before they got to an ambulance. He never murmured once the whole way.

Rather splendid, wasn't it? We are very sorry to lose him; he is such a tremendously cheery fellow, and always good for anything. Moreover, he was one of my best pilots, and could always be trusted to carry out the most arduous jobs both by day and by night.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 668

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 12th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 11th of Kartak Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 24th of Mohorrum, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 49m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon Nov. 25.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Excellencies will drive in State to the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. to open the Auction Sale.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Their Excellencies attend "The Queries" at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.
Standing Committee of Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Their Excellencies attend Concert at the War Sale at 10-15 p.m.
Meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
English Mail due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

Their Excellencies attend an "At Home" at the Nurses' Club, Admiral's House, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, commencing at 6-15.

GIRL ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED OF ORNAMENTS.

Thackersey Mowji, a muccadam, residing in Essaji Street, reports that his daughter, aged ten years, was enticed away by a Hindu to 1st Bhoiwada and robbed of her ornaments valued at Rs. 190.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and one death from plague on Sunday, Middle and Lower Colaba reporting both. The total mortality from all causes was 80 against 67 on the corresponding day of last year and 65 on that of 1914.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE "

A squad consisting of five members of the Hindu Division with one servant has proceeded as usual to Alandi for First Aid and Ambulance Duty on the occasion of the coming Kartiki Ekadashi Fair, to be held to-day.

NAIGAUM DACOITY.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

The F. Division Police, under Superintendent Stenson, have succeeded in arresting two more persons in connection with the dacoity at Naigaum in which the house of a Marwari named Venichand Nehalchand was broken into on the night of the 30th September last. These arrests take the total of persons arrested to six, including the four persons who have been committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Some further property amounting to Rs. 955 has been recovered.

ENGLISH V. VERNACULARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the controversy English v. Vernaculars as media of instruction the following analysis of the answers to the circular letters issued by the Shiksha Vichara Mandala will be of interest to the public.

The Mandala has received till now 287 answers of which 273 support the proposal of the Mandal and 10 are against it. The remaining four answers are inconclusive.

A classification of the answers according to province and nationality is given below:

	Hindus.	Maho-medans.	Par-sees.	Euro-peans.
FOR THE PROPOSAL.				
Bombay town	14	0	3	1
Maharashtra	140	1	1	2
Gujarat	86	0	3	0
Karnatac	9	0	0	0
Sind	7	1	0	0
Other provinces	5	0	0	0
	261	2	7	3
AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.	2	0	3	5

The 273 gentlemen that have voted for the proposed change include 44 Professors, 28 Headmasters, and 185 teachers. The remaining 16 include a Deccan chief and some retired Headmasters of High Schools. Many of the local Professors and teachers who are known to be definitely for the proposal have not yet formally voted.

The Headmasters of the following schools have voted for the proposal:—

Ahmedabad, Proprietory and Tutorial H. S.; Bassein, N. E. S. and A. V. S.; Phaltan; Miraj; Broach, Union H. S.; Baroda Shri Sayaji H. S. and Kalabhavan; Pen, Bombay N. E. S.; Bhor; Sojitra; Sakkar; Palanpur; Satara N. E. School; Wai; Wakaner; Karachi. Madressah; Nandod; Poona, Sardar Dastur, N. M. Vidyalaya, N. E. School and Mahilasram, Hingne; Palithana; Malvan, Desai High High School; Kumtha, Gibb's High School; Dhangdhra.

We have to request those who have not yet sent in their answers either for or against the proposal to do so at an early date. Teachers and other educationists who have not received the pamphlet and would like to express their opinions on the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned.—Yours etc.,

V. D. GOKHALE,
D. K. SATHE,
Secretaries, Shiksha Vichara Mandala.

18th November, 1916.
77, Shukrawar, Poona City.

The Dharmalaya Lodge (Bombay) and the Bhavnagar Lodge of the Theosophical Society have passed resolutions protesting against the Central Provinces and Berar Government order of interdiction against Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Society.

THE AMRAOTI CONFERENCE AND MRS. BESANT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith copy-correspondence passed between myself and two other members, and the Secretaries of the Amraoti Conference.

The reply of the Secretaries, taken along with the facts that the chosen spokesman of the Reception Committee, which invited the Conference, viz., the Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi, strongly disapproved of the action of the C. P. Government, in his address as well as by putting the question in the Council, and that the Conference passed its Resolution No. IV without a dissentient voice, raises the question, who were the persons, who deceived the authorities at Amraoti into thinking, that they formed an "important section" of persons taking interest in the Conference, and that they apprehended that the success of the Conference would be prejudiced by the attendance of Mrs. Besant at Amraoti, and who yet chose to observe silence at the Conference deliberations? Or, is it that they had deceived themselves into thinking that they represented an important section, but found at the Conference that they were nobodies at the Conference? They must indeed be persons extremely diffident of their abilities as leaders, if they thought that Mrs. Besant, who has never been known to have ever entertained any anti-Conference intentions, would, by her mere presence at Amraoti, be able to drag 1,500 Receptors and Delegates outside the Conference pandal.

There is a third alternative, which Mrs. Besant alone can show, by showing the nature of the message, said to have been received by her, suggesting to her that she should abandon her visit.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

Topiwala's House,
Girgaon, Nov. 19, 1916.

[Copy.]

AKOLA, 15th Nov., 1916.

To, The Honorary Secretaries, Reception Committee, 5th C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference, Amraoti.

Dear Sirs,—In view of the explanation given by the Government in the Legislative Council for the order of exclusion passed against Mrs. Annie Besant, we, the undersigned members of the Reception Committee, beg to request you to let us know at an early date, whether any body of Office-bearers had authorised, formally or otherwise, any responsible person, taking interest in the Conference, to represent to the Government that the attendance of Mrs. Besant at Amraoti would prejudice the success of the Conference.

As we are of opinion, that such a representation is not only insulting to Mrs. Besant, but is derogatory to the dignity of the Conference and to our sense of self-respect, we shall thank you to reply to this letter at once, as in the case of the representation proving to be authorised, we shall deem it our duty to dissociate ourselves, individually, from such representation.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) T. N. Bapat,
(Sd.) V. D. Bhat,
(Sd.) K. G. Mashruwala.
Office, Fifth C. P. and Berar, Provincial Conference,
AMRAOTI, dated 16-11-1916.

Dear Sirs,—In reference to your letter of 15th November, 1916, I have the honour to inform you that none of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee had authorised, formally or otherwise any responsible person taking interest in the Conference to represent to the Government that the attendance of Mrs. Besant at Amraoti would prejudice the success of the Conference.

I must further inform you that Mrs. Besant was not invited by the Conference at Amraoti, nor was there any understanding between her and the office-bearers of the Conference that she would be given any opportunity to speak in the Conference, or otherwise take any part in the deliberations of the same.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) S. B. Tambe,
(Sd.) B. G. Khaparde,
Secretaries, 5th C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference.

THE SCHOOL FINAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Educational Department fixed the date of the School Final Examination last year before the Matric, probably thinking that by doing so they will impress on the minds of boys the superiority of that examination over the Matric Examination. In Sind the result was that the number fell off, for very few intelligent and well-to-do students cared to go up for the School Final only, because it holds out very poor prospects to the Hindu School Final student. Generally they go up for both the examinations. The School Final Examination consists of both the written and the oral. Just after the written examination of the School Final was over, the poor student had to appear in the Matric and when he had finished it, he had to face the School Final Oral test.

Since the Government must have the School Final conducted by the Educational Department and no way better qualifying the candidates for Government service than the Matric, I ask, is it not bound to ask the Department to afford facilities to the poor student world? What if the less important School Final Examination is put a week after and held in all important towns. Here we have half the number of the total candidates going from Hyderabad to appear at the examination at Karachi where the poor students hardly find a suitable place for living for a week or ten days that they have to stop for the examination.

Again why is it necessary for the Educational Department to ask schools to send the forms of the candidates *two* months before the time. The Matric candidates are asked to send their forms only *one* month before the date of the examination Schools in order to send the form in time have to hold the preliminary examination earlier and thus so much precious time of the boys is wasted. The University has five times the number of the Matric and it finishes up its work of classification and arrangement long before the date of the examination The Department can do the same.

I appeal to the present D. P. I. Mr. Marrs to make the necessary changes even this year and he will win the gratitude of many,—Yours etc.

A PARENT

Hyderabad Sind, Nov. 17.

AN OPTIMIST AT EIGHTY.

DR. CLIFFORD ON THE CHANGES HE HAS SEEN.

Dr. John Clifford, the "Grand Old Man" of Nonconformity, recently celebrated his eightieth anniversary. A few days before his birthday a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" interviewed Dr. Clifford and wrote as follows:—He is, however, an octogenarian only in years and wisdom. His slight alert form is still upright and active; his mental horizon broad, clear, and tremulous with light; the height, depth, and breadth of his sympathies and interests are as profound as ever; his eye is not dim, nor—

"No, do not say that," said he to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," with a half-plaintive, half-humorous smile and headshake. "I have heard the old familiar words applied to me I know not how many times within the last few days. But I cannot agree. I may not look my four score years; I do not feel them, perhaps, as much as we might expect or imagine; but I am conscious that my energy is not what it was. I have to nurse my strength."

Yet what a marvellous reserve of strength "the old man eloquent" seems to possess! Neither voice nor pen has lost its fire and vigour. Although retired from regular pastoral work, the demands upon his time and services are numerous imperative, incessant; and the Doctor cheerfully responds to them all.

The veteran was in a retrospective, reminiscent mood. He was inclined to fight his battles over again, not so much from a desire to recount those events, as to draw lessons, full of hope and encouragement, from his experiences.

"In my early days," said he, "there was no social conscience—no sense of the obligation of society to care for the whole of society. That is entirely a product of the close of last and the beginning of this century. Take, for example, the degradation of children."

And the flood gates being open, the Doctor poured forth a stream of memories of the scarcely conceivable conditions of child labour at the dawn of the great industrial era when he a poor factory lad at the time in common with thousands of a like age, had to work for cruelly long hours amid a body-killing, mind-enervating, soul-destroying environment. Then he contrasted these conditions with those of to-day, and recalled with enthusiastic affecting the humanitarian efforts of that great philanthropist and social reformer, Lord Shaftesbury.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

"The conditions of the slum regions in many big centres are very inimical to the development of child life in strength and equipment for the work that will have to be done when the war is over. But there is a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the community for the welfare of its youngest and feeblest members, and this I regard as one of the brightest signs of the future."

There was something touching and pathetic in the wistful tone of the aged reformer's voice as he spoke of his concern for the well-being and nurture and guidance of the youth of to-day. He spoke as one buoyed by a great hope, yet fully conscious of the difficulties to be surmounted.

Touching the closer unity of the Churches, the Doctor spoke with animation.

"The change in my time has been most marked. The Churches are in closer fellowship and are well-wishers of one another. They realise they are fighting a common foe and instead of the old jealousy, of or indifference to each other's efforts, there is, I think, a deep mutual symparthy and a desire for the maximum usefulness of each and all. This may all lead to greater unity. . .

"The religion of to-day," the Doctor said presently, "may find expression in the words of the Psalmist: 'O Lord, Thou has searched me, and known me. Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising, Thou understandest my thought afar off.' This is the religious experience of many of our soldiers at the front. There is a higher conception of life and its meaning, and this, I believe, has sent thousands to the front, inspired with the determination to do their utmost for what they conceive to be the highest welfare of humanity.

"The world will be the better and the purer for this terrible ordeal. We are being tried as by fire. But I have an unfaltering faith in the upward progress of mankind. I wish—I almost wish I might live another twenty years to witness the beneficent changes, the solution of many social problems which will by then, I believe, have been accomplished."

BERLIN TRAMCAR INCIDENT.

NEUTRAL'S STORY.

A writer in the "Journal," a neutral recently travelling in Germany, vouches for this story of German organisation. Female labour is employed in Germany on a scale and in directions undreamt of by us.

Berlin women have shown themselves apt for all trades. I was riding back from my hotel in Berlin in a tramcar. A soldier got in, who was evidently on leave from the front. A stout, imposing, well-dressed woman at once opened conversation with him. The soldier spoke freely and rather bitterly of the hardships he had undergone, of the rigorous discipline from which he had suffered, and of the heavy losses outside Verdun, where he had just come from. The good lady listened sympathetically, interposing kindly remarks. Eventually she got down, but told the tramway conductress to keep the car waiting. She then went to the nearest policeman and ordered him to take the soldier in charge. The policeman, who was an elderly, good-natured looking fellow, demurred, and the other passengers in the tram protested, whereupon the good lady brought out from a reticule her card, showing that she was an inspectress of the secret police. The policeman obeyed, and took the too-outspoken soldier into custody.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will attend the Special Auction of Horses and Ponies presented to the Great War Sale and Fete, which is to be held at the premises of Mr. Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

The following is an extract from a letter from Sir Robert Hudson, British Red Cross Society, to his Excellency Lord Willingdon:—"It is most pleasant to receive from you the generous and most acceptable donation of £5,000 made to our funds by the people of the Bombay Presidency. I beg that in any way which is possible you will make our gratitude known to all who have been concerned in sending us so fine a donation."

Mr. Kai Kuschrou Ardaschir, who has been staying at the Residency, Gwalior, has left for Delhi.

RECRUITING OFFICER'S SINGULAR MISTAKE.

REFUSED AN ATHEIST.

The story of a strange mistake by a recruiting officer was told to the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Ridley and Low in King's Bench Divisional Court on Oct. 24.

Mr. William Allen, appearing for a man named Richard Towler, said his client appealed from a conviction at the Highgate police-court, where he was held to be an absentee from military service under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882.

The short point was whether a man who had presented himself for enlistment since August 14, 1915, and had been refused attestation by the recruiting officer because he insisted on affirming instead of taking the oath, had been rejected within the meaning of the Military Service Act.

His client made no attempt to evade service. He was a sorter in the Post Office living at Highgate, and was a single man. Offering himself for enlistment under the Derby scheme, he was passed as fit. Claiming the right, as an Atheist, to affirm instead of taking the oath, the recruiting officer refused to allow him to attest, and he went away.

"HIGH-HANDED TREATMENT."

In May, 1916, he was called to the colours, and did not obey, with the result that he was subsequently arrested as an absentee. He now contended that the refusal to attest him amounted to rejection.

Mr. Branson, for the respondent, said of course the recruiting officer was wrong in not allowing the man to affirm, but that did not amount to a rejection within the meaning of the Act.

This man, said Mr. Justice Low, seems to have been treated in a high-handed manner. He offered himself for enlistment and now they want to treat him as a conscript.

The Lord Chief Justice said there could be no doubt that somebody had bungled, and he could take no other view than that through the mistake of the recruiting officer the services of this man had been lost to the Crown. Through no fault of his own Towler had been rejected within the meaning of the Act, and the justice were wrong in convicting him as an absentee.

The conviction would be quashed, with costs.

Mr. Justice Low said it would be unjust in the highest degree to treat a man who tried to join the forces and had been sent away, as an absentee when the whole fault lay with the military authorities.

Mr. Justice Ridley also concurred.

EDALABAD AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

EDALABAD, Nov. 20.

Mr. Otto Rothfield, the Collector of East Khandesh, opened an interesting and instructive agricultural demonstration at Edalabad on Sunday There were over 1,000 agricultural exhibits. After a welcome song and interesting dialogues in Marathi and Urdu by school boys regarding the usefulness of such demonstrations, a short report about the work done by the Association was read. A number of addresses by various speekers on interesting agricultural subjects were next delivered.

The preident Mr. Otto Rothfield, then addressed the assembled in Marathi, dealing with questions of agricultural interest and thanked the members of the Agricultural Association.

Mr. Taylor, President of the Association, thanked the Collector and guests. After the usual pan supari and garlanding etc., the National Anthem was sung and the proceedings of the morning meeting were concluded amids loud cheers for the Crown and the chair.

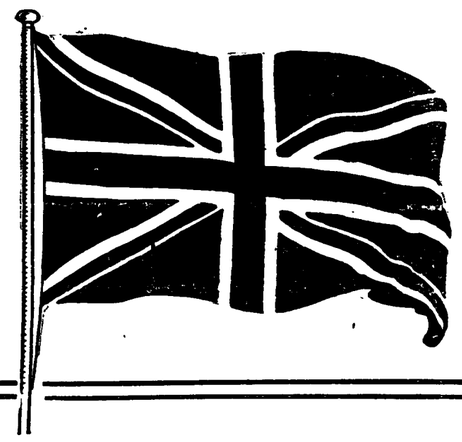
The distribution of prizes and certificates took place in the afternoon. Officers of the Agricultural Department illustrated the plant diseases with the help of magic lantern.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent who says that Poona is more dangerous now than what it was when the Engineering College was closed on account of plague in the last week of September. The mortality of 50 per day in a population of about one lac (now even less) means a mortality of 500 per day in Bombay. Could any one think of keeping the schools and colleges open in Bombay when the plague mortality rises to 500 per day? Nobody knows why the Principal of the Engineering College insists on keeping his college open, when all the other four colleges and all the schools remain closed. The students do not want plague holidays; they want the college to be kept closed till the plague dies out, (say upto the end of December) and would be glad to forfeit their next summer vacation instead, by having their University Examinations held in April or May instead of in March.—Yours etc.

X. Y. Z.



THE GREAT WAR SALE commences THIS AFTERNOON AT HALF-PAST FOUR at the Town Hall and will be continued for three days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 4-30 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11 p.m. each day.

The large hall has been converted into a rich and gay emporium, where some splendid bargains can be made.

"And in the way of bargain, mark ye
"There'll be no cavil on the finth part of a hair."

Just three knocks—and then the bargain. Name your price before the third—In other words "Be slippy."

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For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St., Calcutta.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Jute mill shares ruled steady to firm at the market to-day with a fair volume of business put through. Coal shares although on the whole quite steady, were in certain cases irregular with buyers not so much in evidence. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 14-4 to 14-12; Baraboni 19-4; Bengal 935; Borrea 20-4; Bokaro Jherriah 14-8; Burrakur 35, 35-8; Burrelia 12-4, 12-8; Central Dharmaband 27-8; Central Kurkend 39; Damuda 27-4; Damargurria 19-12, 20; Gopalichuck 13, 13-4; Ghusick 23, 23-4; Industry 13, 13-4; Jumoni 8-12, 9; Kinuri 15-8 to 16-4; Kuardi 19-4 to 19-12; Kosoonda 31-3, 31-12; Lakurka 38-8, 38-12; Marine 24, 24-8; Minto 34-4; Mucheridih 2-8; Nazira 21-12, 22; New Kendah 14, 14-4; Samla Kendra 20-4; Sendra 22; South Govindpur 10-4; Standard 45, 45-3, 45-4; Sutkidih 18-12, 19; Sudamdih 6-12; Teetulmuri 18-12; Union 18.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 760; Barnagore (ord) 183 to 184, 187; Belvedere (ord) 612; Budge Budge (ord) 552 to 555; Clive (ord) 235 to 237-8, 240; Delta (ord) 695; Empire (ord) 58, 58-4; Fort Gloster (ord) 712, 713; Fort William (ord) 281 to 284; Howrah (ord) 440; Kanknarrah (ord) 735; Kelvin (ord) 740 to 750; Lawrence (ord) 459 to 467; Lansdowne (ord) 215; Northbrook (ord) 47-12 to 48-12; Orient 40 to 42 p; Reliance (ord) 386, 390; Standard (ord) 585 to 590; Soorah (ord) 270; Union (ord) 700 to 720; Waverly (ord) 18-8.

Tea:—Gulmar 18; Grobord 82.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co. 95 to 110; Mengkibol Rubber 28-8 to 28; Ryam Sugar 15-8 to 16-4; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 165 to 176.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-14 to 76-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

MADRAS RESERVED COMPARTMENTS CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Khan Saheb Mohamad Bazlullah Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, George Town, passed orders to-day in the cases filed in connection with the recent fracas at the Fort Railway Station between Indians and Anglo-Indians in respect of reserved compartments.

It will be remembered that a complaint was filed by one Venkatareddi, a student of Pachiyappa's College, charging Mr. J. J. Richards, a traffic inspector of the South Indian Railway and seven other Anglo-Indians with rioting. He also charged Mr. Chanters, a District Traffic Superintendent of the S. I. Railway, with having abetted and encouraged the Anglo-Indians who rioted. The police charged nine Anglo-Indians and twelve Indians for committing the affray.

The police case against the Anglo-Indians was merged in the complaint for rioting and after a protracted trial the Magistrate framed charges against J. J. Richards and four other Anglo-Indians for committing the affray and J. J. Richards also for causing hurt. Mr. Chanters was discharged. The Magistrate framed charges against Venkatareddi and two Indians for committing the affray. The other accused were discharged. The accused charged pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned.

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S. V Kalelal, Chief Agent 73, Apollo St. Bombay

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THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL LOTS will be offered FOR SALE on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

Lot No.

831 Watercolor painting presented by Her Majesty the Queen, will be offered by His Excellency.

Other Special Lots will be

146 Signed Photo of Lord Hardinge in Silver Frame. Presented by Lord Hardinge.

44 Embroidered Satin Panel designs, etc. Presented by Messrs. Hoare & Co.

1305 Original Oil Painting of Queen Victoria reading to an Aged Fisherman by G. Stripp, R. S. A. Presented by Mr. Cassumalli Jairajbhoy.

63 Carved Blackwood Indian Screen, presented by Messrs. Devji Canji & Co.

1047 Diamond and Turquoise Ring; presented by H. H. The Lady Ali Shah.

1275 Tapestry and Silk Sofa Swing. Presented by Messrs. P. Meher Alli & Co.

At Rostrum "A" lots will be sold begining at No. 1 lot.

At Rostrum "B" lots will be sold begining at No. 901 lot.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADINGS ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Indentured Labour	4
The Proposed Trade Bank	4
NOTES OF THE DAY	4
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Great War Sale	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	3
GENERAL NEWS.	
Growth of Bureaucracy	5
Somme Battle	6
Eyes of British Fleet	6
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	7
THE WEATHER	2
COMMERCIAL	7
SHIPPING	2

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 21, 1916.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

India lies under a heavy debt to Lord Hardinge. No Viceroy more clearly visualised the political future of this country than did this statesman who was responsible for writing the Delhi Despatch. If self-government for India is a live issue to-day, it is in no small measure due to the sagacious policy laid down by him in 1911. A no less decisive proof alike of his political sagacity and statesmanlike sympathy is to be found in the attitude he took up on the whole question of indentured labour. He conceived and worked for the evolution of a self-governing India, and he rightly argued that self-respect should be the basis of self-government. He whole-heartedly accepted the Indian position that the existence of a system of labour akin to slavery is a stigma on the whole people, and that such a stigma militated against the possibility of Indians being admitted to the fellowship of Colonials, as free and equal citizens of the Empire. It may truly be claimed for Lord Hardinge that almost from the earliest days of his Viceroyalty he sympathetically followed the development of Indian public opinion on the subject; and the Despatch of the Government of India, dated October 15th, 1915, now published, bears witness to the fact that even amidst the preoccupations of the war and almost till the last days of his regime, he worked unceasingly to bring about the total abolition of the system of indentured labour. The Despatch under reference is a document of the most remarkable character that perhaps ever left the offices of the Government of India. Every line of it evidences the firm determination of the Government to identify itself with Indian public opinion,—surely, the right attitude for the Government to take in this as in every other matter that closely concerns the national sentiment and the true interests of British rule.

It is not necessary at this time of day to state the case against the evil system: its demerits have been fully exposed, and the Despatch of October 1915 damns it finally. Again and again, the Despatch reverts to the main purpose, the total abolition of the system of indenture, as such. A great deal of ingenuity has been expended in the unholy effort to discover a plausible substitute for indenture,—something or other variously described as regulation of recruitment here and of the conditions of labour abroad which shall be a cloak for the grosser forms of indenture while retaining its substance. Commenting upon Lord Chelmsford's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, in September last, we pointed out the futility of a State-aided system of emigrant labour which, while regulating the conditions of recruitment here and of labour abroad, failed to secure for the emigrant labourer the chance of settling down as a fully free citizen in the country to the service of which he gave the best years of his life. Lord Chelmsford omitted to refer to this, perhaps the most crucial point of the whole matter of State-aided emigration. Lord Hardinge never lost sight of the importance of the future of the emigrant labourer, and the Despatch of October, 1915, emphasises the necessity of taking guarantees in this behalf. The argument of the Despatch is briefly that the entire system of indenture must go. There is no question of replacing one system of indenture by another with a plausible alias, but its abolition root and branch. Even when indenture is abolished, it is possible abuses may creep in, and the old evil system be revived in the Colonies without possibility of the Government of India interfering to protect the interests of the emigrant.

In this view, the Despatch suggests the adoption of safeguards against the perpetration of frauds by recruiting agencies and the enforcement of local laws in the Colonies prejudicial to the interests of the labourer. It is insisted that other moral and sanitary safeguards should be provided for. Then the Despatch proceeds:

"After all it is not the duty of the Government of India to provide coolies for the Colonies but to insist that those who go there do so under conditions which are not repellent to educated Indian opinion and which give the emigrant himself the chance to live a decent life under proper conditions and to develop into a more desirable class of settler than the man who leaves the coolie barracks of Fiji sugar estates at the expiry of his period of indenture."

There will be universal agreement with the conclusion at which the Government of Lord Hardinge arrived. Not only must indenture go, but if there is to be emigration abroad, there must be ample guarantees that the labourer may, if he so desires, become a settler in the land of his adoption, a free and equal citizen among the people in the Colony.

THE PROPOSED TRADE BANK.

In our issue of yesterday we briefly referred to the salient features of the report of the Board of Trade's Committee for the immediate formation of a British Trade Bank of which Lord Farringdon, better known as Sir A. Henderson, to be the Chairman. His lordship is better known for his connections with the Great Central Railway Company than with any eminent banking constitution; but in his capacity as the Chairman of that Railway he has studied trade interests of a variety of character. But there were on the Committee six bankers also. There was Mr. Vassar Smith, who is the Chairman of Lloyds' Bank, one of the most flourishing of the bigger banks in the United Kingdom, whose capital and deposits run to a colossal figure. There was Mr. Dudley Docker, a director of the London City and Midland Bank, but better known as Chairman of the Metropolitan Carriage and Finance Company. Mr. Goschen, another member of the Committee, represents the interest of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, which as a banking institution for foreign exchange has achieved a most substantial reputation of the Eastern trade. Then, again, there was Mr. F. Jackson, a director of the Bank of England, and Mr. Beckett, who is connected with that most remarkable and successful of the people's banks, the Yorkshire Penny Bank. The last banker and financier was Mr. Gaspard Farrer, of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers, Limited. Thus the banking interest was adequately represented on the Committee. Only it should be further stated in this place that Mr. Farrer has refused to sign the report.

The report deals first with the present banking system and then points out its defects or dificiencies which might be corrected or supplied by the kind of trading bank they advocate with certain important limitations, to which we referred yesterday. It should also be noticed at the outset that the Committee do not recommend Government control of any kind, but think Government might in certain contingencies give its patronage. In fact the bank should receive official recognition and be the Government agent in certain financial operations. The Committee in opening their report observe:—

"a careful study of the evidence and our own knowledge of banking arrangements and facilities lead us to the conclusion that there exists to a considerable extent at the present time in this country the machinery and facilities for the finance alike of home-trade and of large oversea contracts, and of carrying through much of the business which has been done by foreign banks. The British banks afford liberal accommodation to the home producer. British bankers are not shy in making advances on the strength of their customers' known ability and integrity and the charges for accommodation are often lower than the corresponding charges in foreign countries. Similarly the colonial banks and British foreign banks and banking houses render immense assistance to British trade abroad, and certainly in the Far East and in many parts of South America British banking facilities do not fall far short of those of any other nation. We find also that in the case of large contract operations British contractors with the assistance of financial houses have in the past been ready to provide large amounts of capital and to take considerable risks in connection with the operations which they have undertaken."

We have purposely quoted this long preamble with which Lord Farringdon's Committee set out their report, because, we believe, there prevail in this country at the present hour, while the Industrial Commission is sitting and recording not inconsiderable evidence in reference to the future financing of Indian inland trade and Indian indegenous industries, very loose or inaccurate notions touching the operation of first-class banking institutions in Great Britain, and suggestions are ventilated which reveal a depth of ignorance. The preamble quoted will acquaint those interested with the true magnitude of the many colossal banking operations, in a variety of directions, so long conducted by eminent English banks and banking houses. A misconception or misapprehension seems to prevail that these banks are not helping the foreign trade of Great Britain, specially overseas, as British traders would wish. There is too much of a tendency to point to German ways of banking and German ways of organising industries and financing them, as if Great Britain had been wilfully neglecting its magnificent opportunities. Had that really been the case England would not have been the financial centre of the world as it has been for almost half a century and more. The prevailing misconception or misapprehension has led to many a fallacious analogy in this country, where people are apt to jump to very wide conclusions from very narrow data or from inadequacy of authentic and unimpeachable information on trade, banking and finance.

English bankers and men of commerce and manufactures must feel grateful to the Committee for the pronouncement they have made as to existing banking facts in reference to trades and industries. They were specially needed with a view to pointing out where lay defects which, when pointed out, might lead to even greater and more expansive British trade than that which existed previous to the outbreak of the war. The war has been a healthy eye-opener in many respects, but in none more so than in the direction of currency and state finance, banking and commerce, manufactures and industries. And it is owing to this fact that the British people, with their true commercial instincts, are at present seriously thinking of how more to expand their financial machinery, and how far to help on the great trade they have built up during half-a-century, in order to be prepared immediately on the conclusion of hostilities, to begin at once doing for themselves what they had not done before, or things to which they had been indifferent, thereby giving other nascent trading countries, Germany included, immense opportunities to appropriate for themselves a remunerative branch of the trade. Because the Committee are so keenly alive to this fact, and because their sterling patriotism demands that the occasion should be taken in hand to expand still further English trading and banking, they have taken infinite pains to point out the existing defects in the system. The intrinsic value of the report lies here. They, therefore, observe, "Our arrangements, however, are faulty in our not co-ordinating many of the facilities mentioned" in the preamble quoted. Again, they recognise also

"that the British manufacturer may be frequently in want of finance of a kind which a British joint-stock bank with liabilities as above described could not prudently provide, whereas the German banks, in particular seem to have been able to afford special assistance at the inception of undertakings of the most varied description and to have laid themselves out for stimulating their promotion and for carrying them through to a successful completion."

That is the main deficiency which is the *raison-d'etre* of their recommendations. The Committee have come to the conclusion on the valuable evidence recorded, that "there is ample room for an institution which, while not interfering unduly with the ordinary business done by the British joint stock banks and banking houses, would be able to assist British interests in a manner that is not possible under existing conditions." Thus, it is clear that the trade bank is recommended with the sole view of filling the only lacuna discerned in the existing banking system. The recommendation is statesmanlike and made with that cautious but progressive conservatism which is the leading feature of almost all British institutions, political, economic and social. At the same time we shall await with keen interest the criticism which is certain to follow. The value of such criticism will lie in the fact that the scheme will be better matured and freed from any serious objections, which great bankers of the type of Sir William Holden and others may have to make thereon. The very fact that a director of the important banking firm of Messrs. Baring Brothers, Limited, has refrained from signing the report of the Committee, is an indication that some difficult points need to be elucidated.

Notes of the Day.

Monastir.

The capture of Monastir, which was announced yesterday, is an achievement of immense importance, occurring just at the moment when it was needed. It is easy of course to exaggerate its significance, and we observe, from a Reuter's Special Service message, that the sections of opinion in which Reuter's correspondents gather their views are in ecstasies of a somewhat over-florid description. Of the political importance of the capture of Monastir from the Bulgarians there is, of course, no doubt, and that it will profoundly affect the military situation in the Balkans is also hardly undoubted. But that it will instantly relieve the pressure on Roumania is not quite so certain. Let it be remembered that that campaign is in the hands of the Germans and not the Bulgarians and the German Higher Command at the present moment will not care a fig for Bulgarian sentiment and will certainly not allow a single Bulgarian soldier to be sacrificed for it. To talk about the end of the alliance between Bulgaria and Germany is sheer nonsense. The German grip on Bulgaria is complete and strong and Bulgaria exists now not for herself but as a pawn in the Teutonic game. When the menace to Bulgaria becomes so imminent as to threaten the German strategical scheme in the Balkans the relief of the pressure on Roumania will come. But, in the meanwhile, Bulgaria will have to put up with every sacrifice that is necessary in the interests of the salvation of the Central Powers.

Germany First.

Thus we cannot regard the situation as if Bulgaria were alone to be considered, or as if she were a free agent. If the latter were the case she would not give a rap for the campaign against Roumania and would concentrate on meeting the menace from the South and the preservation of her position in Macedonia. All that, the Teutonic Powers can afford to let go for the moment. With them the first business is the pressing forward of Falkenhayn's offensive and towards that they will continue to devote their chief efforts, so far as the rapid advance of winter conditions,—and apparently the winter snows are full upon them,—will permit, trusting that the events which must follow upon the Allied advance in Macedonia will be delayed long enough to enable them to crush Roumania first. The situation is immensely improved by the entry of the Allies into Serbia, and if it had occurred at a more favourable season and under more favourable conditions it might have been followed by a very rapid development of those events. But the season is as much against the Allies in Macedonia as it is against the Germans in the Roumanian valleys. The troops too will need a rest for recuperation and consolidation and there must be surely a considerable interval before the next stage of the offensive towards Bulgaria can begin. In the meanwhile, the danger is not sufficiently pressing from the German point of view to affect very gravely their offensive in the Carpathians. It is not so grave that they will allow the Bulgarians to withdraw or divert troops that are required for the German purpose, yet awhile.

Well-Kept Secrets.

In any case the situation is not one on which anyone can dogmatise or even speculate with any degree of safety. The danger of so doing was illustrated yesterday by a contemporary which told its readers with complete assurance, on the authority of an anonymous correspondent, that the fall of Monastir was not imminent and scoffed at the idea that its fate was sealed. As a matter of fact we know so little of the strategical designs of the Allies in the Balkans that it would be quite absurd to attempt to say what will or will not happen. We do not know whether they aim merely at keeping as many Bulgarian and German troops employed in the Macedonian region as possible, or whether there is a definitely conceived intention of an advance on Sofia which is quite possible, if one studies the map and the direction of advance of the Franco-Russian-Serbian forces on the Monastir line and the advance of the British on the right wing. It may be true that the campaign is not one for the re-conquest of Serbia, but it would be a large order to ask us to believe that it is merely a containing campaign and that it is not one for the invasion of Bulgaria and a blow for the severing of the Belgrade-Sofia-Constantinople line. When that menace becomes imminent we may expect to see the effect on the Teutonic offensive against Roumania which is making too slow a progress, it would seem, for its object to be achieved before the Allies' offensive from the South has time to develop its real objectives. What those objectives are we do not yet know. There is so much that we do not know,—such for instance as the whereabouts of the Italian expedition,—and which is purposely concealed. Without such knowledge it is, as we have said, foolish to speculate.

The Indian Demand.

It is gratifying to note that the friends of India in England are bestirring themselves to support the Indian demand for political reform after the war. The other day members of Parliament interested in Indian questions met together and when the mail left another meeting to consider the question of a proposed deputation to Mr. Chamberlain on the present situation in India was arranged to take place. The conveners of this meeting, it may be noted, hold that the Government must be impressed with the grave responsibility which rests upon them in continuing indefinitely the system of administration which now holds the field and that Parliament should give immediate attention to this matter, and this can only be done, under present circumstances, when the facts have been brought home to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State. It should be added that the view held by these friends of India is that the Government should be urged to make an early declaration to the effect that a further measure of self-government will be given to India after the war.

The Late Pundit Bishan Narayan Dhar.

During the last two years death has been especially active among the already thinned ranks of the old giants of Indian public life. One by one most of the elders, who pioneered the movement for which the Indian National Congress stands and, through ill report and good report, tenderly nourished the plant of the country's political aspirations, have been removed from the field of their efforts. The death of Pundit Bishan Narayan Dhar makes yet another breach in the ranks of these veterans. Like them all, he devoted himself to the study of public questions from his college days and some idea of the energy and ability he threw into this study can be gathered from the fact that he made his maiden speech in the Congress at the unusually early age of twenty-three—a speech which was so much appreciated that the late Mr. Hume was moved to prophesy the future eminence of the young speaker as a political leader. That the prophecy came true does not need to be told. But besides being in the front rank of political workers, Pundit Bishan Narayan Dhar's title to remembrance is his equally marked eminence as a man of letters. Being the product of the old learning and the new, he was able to cultivate his literary taste in the varied fields of Persian, Urdu and English literature; and while the exigencies and demands of public life compelled many of his co-workers to stifle their literary aspirations he succeeded in winning for himself the fame of an Urdu poet as well as of a political leader.

An Indian Merchant Marine.

Among the resolutions passed at the recent provincial conference in the Central Provinces, one was specially noteworthy. It urged upon the Government that for the purpose of assisting Indian Commerce and Industries and for training young Indians to sea-faring life, Government should create, encourage, and develop an Indian mercantile marine to be mainly manned by Indians, who should be further encouraged to develop an Indian Navy as in the case of the English Colonies. The creation of an Indian Navy may perhaps be regarded as a somewhat distant goal, but if Indian industrial development is to be real, it is obvious that it must be accompanied by the development of an Indian mercantile marine. Shipping is now, more than ever in the past, a condition precedent for the industrial and commercial success and eminence of a country. What ancient India did,—and did so splendidly,—modern India can do. The art of shipbuilding and the tradition of a seafaring life are not yet dead in the country. What is needed is an encouraging and helping hand from the Government. But while the Government can and should do much, there is no reason why capitalists in India, especially in Bombay,—not very long ago a great centre of shipbuilding,—should not avail themselves of the splendid opportunity afforded by the present conditions of reviving an ancient trade and an ancient tradition.

ALLIED TROOPS ENTER MONASTIR.

BRILLIANT FRANCO-SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

WOMEN ATTACKED WITH BAYONETS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

In an interview with the correspondent of the "Chicago News" an American business man describes the heart-rending deportation scenes in Belgium.

The American Relief Commission has given a hundred thousand Belgians protection certificates but this is a small part of the total subject to impressment.

He saw a long train of cattle-trucks filled with deportees. Many resisted, only to feel German bayonets. The women fought desperately for their menfolk and when the train was departing a huge crowd of women and children ran on the line in front of the locomotive and threw themselves on the rails and clung there. Soldiers prised them loose with bayonets. Frenchmen from the occupied provinces have now been forced to work in Belgium to replace the deported Belgians.

ALLIED CONFERNCE IN PARIS

MEASURES IN ANSWER TO GERMAN MASS LEVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

An Allied conference is being held here. The British representatives include Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George, General Haig and Sir William Robertson. The conference is considering the military and economic measures to be taken in answer to the German mass levy.

MAN POWER BOARD.

REVISED LIST OF CERTIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Man Power Board has issued a revised list of certified occupations. Some occupations formerly certified, have been removed from the list, and the age of exemption has been generally raised. Single men in reserved occupations below thirty and married men under twenty-five are no longer exempt.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S CONDITION.

REGENCY TO BE DECLARED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that on December 2nd, the anniversary of Emperor Franz Joseph's accession, a proclamation will be made appointing Arch-Duke Carl Franz Joseph, Regent of Austria-Hungary.

CAPTURED STEAMERS AT OSTEND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROTTERDAM, Nov. 18.

The Germans are detaining the steamer Koningen-Regentes at Ostend on the pretext that the empty barrels, with which Dutch steamers are provided to prevent sinking if they are mined, are absolute contraband. Three of the Dutch crew will be tried for hiding a British courier's bag. The remainder of the crew have arrived in Holland.

The steamer's mails will be sent to Berlin.

The liner Brussels at Zeebrugge is being used as a flying base.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The Allied troops entered Monastir on Sunday, November 19, the anniversary of the Serbian capture of Monastir from the Turks in 1912.

The fall of Monastir seriously menaces Ochrida a score of miles northwards to which the Bulgarians attach extraordinary importance.

The enemy attacked with considerable forces in the Jiul and Alt Valleys and pushed back the Roumanians slightly southward.

Firing has slackened on the Danube and the Dobrudja fronts.

It is stated that the Vatican and all neutrals have decided not to recognise the new Polish kingdom.

An Allied Conference in Paris is considering the military and economic measures to be taken in answer to the German mass levy.

A French aviator has lately bombed Essen.

ALLIED TROOPS ENTER MONASTIR.

BULGAR REVERSE IN CERNA LOOP

RETREATING IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

A French communiqué says the Allied troops entered Monastir this morning.

Desperate Bulgarian counter-attacks in the Cerna loop were repulsed by the Serbians, the enemy retreating in disorder northward.

ANNIVERSARY OF CAPTURE FROM TURKS.

TEN DAYS' UNCEASING OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters in Macedonia, wiring on the 17th instant, predicting the imminence of further success, pointed out that the 19th would be the anniversary of the Serbian capture of Monastir from the Turks in 1912.

Fighting was conducted in rain, sleet and mud in the plains, and in sleet, snow and slush in the mountains.

Everywhere was bitter damp and numbing cold, nevertheless the Allies attacked with great dash driving back the enemy six miles.

The Serbians, supported by French guns and infantry, were most successful, pushing an unceasing offensive for ten days and dislodging the Bulgarians from a series of positions.

The enemy was considerably reinforced and counter-attacked but only obtained momentary relief, the Serbians acting most resolutely and allowing the enemy no rest once they were running.

It was the Franco-Serbian successes on the left bank of the Cerna which made Kenali untenable. It was invulnerable to frontal attack, being protected by entanglements concealed in gullies, deep narrow trenches and elaborate dugouts, and fronted by boggy ground.

HEAVY BLOW TO BULGARIANS

OCHRIDA MENACED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.

The fall of Monastir is the topic in clubs and newspapers. It is a heavy blow to the Bulgarians, representing the defeat of their main ambition to possess Macedonia and the failure of the Central Powers to support them, and marks perhaps the beginning of the end of the German-Bulgarian coalition. It will undoubtedly relieve Falkenhayn's pressure on Roumania. The extraordinary bravery and skill of the Serbians is warmly appreciated.

Monastir is an important railway and road centre and is the key to the Monastir Plain where the Allied cavalry will probably now be able to operate. The fall of the town seriously menaces Ochrida a score of miles northwards to which the Bulgarians attach extraordinary importance. They will probably reinforce the garrison thereby weakening the forces against the Roumanians.

It will now be more difficult for any Greeks to molest the Allies' communications with the sea, and the Allies will now be able to undertake a more resolute offensive along the main railway ascending the Vardar though their losses in the recent desperate fighting may necessitate rest.

VICTORY OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

BOUND TO AFFECT ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Nov. 20.

The Italian newspapers regard the fall of Monastir as most important politically and also from the military point of view. It is bound profoundly to affect the Balkans, especially Roumania.

The papers praise the British success on the Struma which proves with the French and Serbian victories that the Bulgarians are becoming weaker.

FRESH SERBIAN VICTORIES.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Nov. 20.

A Serbian communiqué says the Serbians achieved fresh victories on Saturday in the Cerna region, the enemy retreating in disorder towards Prilep.

The Serbians captured the villages of Grunista, Brnik and Garator and Hill 1378. Numerous prisoners and much booty were taken. The Serbians continue the pursuit.

Great conflagrations were observed at Monastir and violent explosions were heard. The Allies entered the town on Sunday.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

OFFENISVE IN TIRGULUJ. VALLEY.

ADVANCE AT DRAGO. SALVDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

A Russian communiqué says the enemy attacked with considerable forces in the Jiul and Alt valleys and pushed back the Roumanians slightly southward.

The Roumanians assumed the offensive in the Tirguluj valley and carried a series of heights.

A Roumanian communiqué says enemy attacks on the Moldavian northern frontiers have been repulsed. We continued to advance at Dragosalvele capturing four officers and 80 men and twe guns.

Fighting in the Alt, Jiul and Gilort valleys continues.

Firing has slackened on the Danube and Dobrudja fronts.

WHY ROUMANIA RETIRED SOUTH OF TURGUJIU.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 18.

A semi-official statement says the retirement south of Turgujiu was due to the superiority of the enemy artillery.

BULGARIAN LIE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A semi-official statement denying the Bulgarian falsehood that the Russians and Roumanians have massacred the Bulgarian inhabitants of the Dobrudja says:—Russia would not demean herself to avenge on a defenceless population the black treachery of the Bulgarian Government towards Bulgaria's invariable protector. Russia is firmly resolved to punish the treacherous Bulgarian statesmen and to hold Bulgaria as a sovereign unit responsible for her unprecedented crime.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF FROM SANO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

An Italian communiqué says a counter-attack drove off the enemy from Sano. We decisively repulsed the enemy on the Palpiccolo front. Stubborn hand-to-hand fighting wiped out small detachments, who penetrated the Chapot summit.

INCESSANT RAINSTORMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
UDINE, Nov. 20.

Incessant rainstorms have transformed the fighting region into a morass and the prisoners are so muddy that they look like moving masses of earth. They state that the Germans are gradually occupying Trieste.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN ROME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Nov. 20.

The French Minister of War, General Roques, has gone to the Italian front. Before leaving he had lunch as the guest of the Premier and Ministers and glowing speeches were made referring to Franco-Italian fraternity in arms and confidence in the victory of the Allies.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

GERMANY WANTS THE MAIL AND CARGO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

A telegram from New London says strict secrecy is being preserved regarding the Deutschland's condition.

The German Embassy at Washington is frantically declaring that the official mail was most important and that the cargo is urgently needed in Germany.

NEW POLISH KINGDOM.

NOT TO BE RECOGNISED.

DECISION OF VATICAN AND NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Nov. 18.

It is stated that the Vatican and all neutrals have decided not to recognise the new Polish Kingdom.

PRUSSIANISING POLAND.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KAISER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.

A German paper at Lodz states that the new Polish army will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Kaiser.

POLISH VOLUNTEERS TO BE CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

A Berlin telegram received in Amsterdam says Polish volunteers will begin to be called up on the 22nd instant.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

TRANSPORT OF TRADE GOODS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROTTERDAM, Nov. 18.

The transport of trade goods on German railways has been suspended for three days owing to the "overwhelming pressure of transport of provisions and war material."

SNOW OVER EUROPE.

TRAINS SNOW-BOUND IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

Snow is general. There are drifts three feet deep in Wales and trains in Germany are snow-bound. There has also been a heavy fall of snow in Florence. Snow is hindering operations in the Balkans.

FEMALE LABOUR IN GERMAN STEEL WORKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.

Ludendorff has written as follows to the Steel Manufacturers Associations:—Every working power now counts. I therefore endorse your view that young females must be made to work.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS

HOSTILE GATHERING BOMBED BY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

An official message from Mesopotamia says, British aeroplanes bombed a hostile gathering at Alain and an enemy aerodrome in the neighbourhood of Kut-el-Amara.

LOAN OF A MILLION STERLING CHINA.

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S SUPPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

It is announced that the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago has concluded a loan of a million sterling with China. Mr. Lansing intimates that the State Department will support such enterprises.

WOMEN FRANCHISE IN HOLLAND.

ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP OF STATES GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Dutch Second Chamber has decided to make women eligible for membership of the States General.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SOMME.

MOST SPIRITED ATTACK.

FURTHER GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters on the Somme says yesterday's attack was most spirited and gave further valuable gains south of the Ancre.

On a front of five thousand yards we advanced to a mean depth of five hundred yards and penetrated the Western outskirts of Grandcourt where bomb fighting is proceeding. On the extreme right of the main line our attack captured the high ground due south of Miraumont from which patrols were pushed further forward towards the village. We captured prisoners.

North of the Ancre a corresponding advance was made.

Already six hundred prisoners have been taken in the southern attack.

SITUATION UNCHANGED ON THE ANCRE.

6962 PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE NOV. 13.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

The afternoon British communiqué says the weather is stormy. The situation is unchanged.

The evening British communiqué says the situation is unchanged. We took 772 prisoners on Saturday on the Ancre, making a total of 6,962 since November 13th.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Correspondents at Headquarters say the weather is very cold. There is a keen easterly wind with frost at night.

UTILITY OF TANKS.

AT LEAST 25,000 LIVES SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

Experts at the front agree that the tanks in reducing the machine gun positions and other strong points have saved at least twenty thousand lives.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF DOUAUMONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

A Paris communiqué says there is nothing to report except violent bombardment of the fort and the region of Douaumont.

ESSEN BOMBED BY FRENCH AVIATOR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.

Aviator Beauchamps, the long-distance specialist, has lately bombed Essen.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

A German official statement mentions the appearance of English cavalry on the Ancre and admits that the Germans have been pressed back south-east of Serre and at Grandcourt and at a few points southward. The communiqué also acknowledges the evacuation of Monastir.

CANAL ZONE.

ENEMY CAMP BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

An official despatch from Egypt says that our aircraft surprised and attacked the enemy camp at Mahad yesterday morning and effectively dropped 800 pounds of explosives. The machines returned.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, Lady Carrington and Vasco; Portuguese, San Nicola; Italian Lela.

GREAT WAR SALE.

BRILLIANT OPENING DAY.

Bombay's great day has dawned at last. One could even see in the morning that something out of the ordinary was afoot. for gorgeous motors and carriages flitted here and there in the city, bearing men of the bluest Indian blood from shop to shop. The front of the Town Hall was gay with bunting, and long before the time of the opening of the Great War Sale gaily dressed crowds assembled. All roads led to the scene of activity, and an army of policemen directed traffic in the way it should go.

Arrangements were admirable. This says a great deal for a cosmopolitan Eastern city where hubbub and confusion is the breath of life. People came in twos and threes and there was never a crush at the turnstiles.

The Governor Comes.

Naturally the throng congregated in the grounds of the Town Hall, for it was here that the Governor was to declare the Lucky Bag open. So much has been written about kaleidoscopic colours at Eastern gatherings that it has become an almost meaningless description. One jogged elbows with Maharajas, soberly attired except for their turbans, which were blazes of costly hues; European ladies in all the fashionable shades of summer; men straight from the office and caring nothing for dress; children of every hue; Indian ladies in their graceful and beautiful *saris*. The colours talked, but the wearers did not. There was a hushed air of eager expectancy.

Suddenly a trumpet sounded blatantly. The band struck up the National Anthem. The Governor had come. Their Excellencies' motor car drew up at the side entrance to the Town Hall, and a moment later a grey top hat was seen above the heads of the crowd. Lord Willingdon entered the Lucky Bag building alone. Lady Willingdon, the promoter of the whole splendid scheme, went in with a retinue of officials at another gate.

Still the crowd said little. There was that fickle god luck to deal with, so needless chatter was out of the question.

The Lucky Bag.

Their Excellencies did not make a frigid state function of it. They must have instinctively felt the atmosphere of the crowd, and opened the sealed boxes containing the fateful envelopes with despatch. In less than ten minutes all was over, and anybody holding coupons was free to try his luck, while Lord and Lady Willingdon made a pleasure-seeking tour of the side-shows. But they were almost the only people in that part of the grounds at the moment. Everybody else crowded the lottery shamiana.

Here tongues were unloosed at last. One saw some people with single tickets, while others had whole bookfuls. As far as the casual observer could see, it was the former who did best. He had one chance and luck favoured him. One lady with five tickets drew three numbers; probably a record. A Parsi with a hundred had drawn only blanks at the time we left him. Lord! How that Wheel of Fortune turns! And what fun the R. G. A. men who manned the barriers got out of the many emotions so patently displayed on faces of every shade!

At Night.

When it was dark the whole scene changed. Human Nature was too strong for the majority of people to have neglected to take their "dips" in the first two hours or so. Thus it was to the more frivolous centres that they went afterwards. With the whole place gaily lighted the skittle alleys, peep-shows, laughing galleries, cocoanut shies and the rest were centres of riotous laughter, and money changed hands rapidly. Across the road in the Elphinstone Circle garden the same activity was apparent. The Japanese stall was one blaze of coloured lights and ladies and children in the dress of the Far East plied a busy trade. The refreshment places were also splendidly patronised.

Indeed, everywhere, the Fete surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The auctioneering begins to-day. It will undoubtedly take a leaf out of the Lucky Bag's book and bring in rupees by the thousand.

H. H. the Maharajah of Idar has sent 68 Lucky Bag Tickets and Rs. 68 for entrance money for the wounded soldiers.

At a public meeting held at Benares a resolution protesting the order of the C. P. and Berar Government against Mrs. Annie Besant was passed.

GROWTH OF BUREAUCRACY.

REPRESENTATIVE RULE UNDERMINED.

LORD PARMOOR ON BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Lord Parmour gave a lecture on "The Constitution" at Huddersfield in a mail week to the members of the Fitzwilliam Street Social Union.

He said that a constitution could not be regarded as satisfactory if it became necessary to set it on one side at a time of national crisis. He did not believe that this was necessary in Great Britain, and he held that the Constitution under which the morality and character of the people had been moulded should be the safeguard of national effort in a period of stress. The attack on the Constitution began before the war, in the form of a reaction against representative government in favour of a more bureaucratic type.

He did not wish to say anything about British foreign policy at the moment, but unless people knew what was going on in the Foreign Office they could not be said to control their national life. We needed frank publicity about foreign policy, and if this were obtained it would be a more potent factor for peace than laboriously phrased secret documents. There would be fewer foreign complications if arrangements were publicly discussed and considered before they were undertaken.

Lord Parmoor recalled the fact that two great thinkers of diverse temperament, Herbert Spencer and Sir Henry Maine, both came to the conclusion that the great danger to our Constitution was that it should become subject to bureaucratic control. The whole basis of constitutional struggle in the past had been the resistance to interference with liberty beyond the limits which were necessary for State government. The dislike of Coalition Governments was due to the instinctive feeling that if such a Government was successful it became almost free from control, although he admitted that at the present time there was a revival of criticism and opposition in the House of Commons.

RULE WITHOUT PARLIAMENT.

The comment of the historian Green on the time when Englishmen had forgotten that it was possible to persecute for difference of opinion, or to put down the liberty of the press, or tamper with the administration of justice, or to rule without Parliament, served as a text for the rest of Lord Parmoor's lecture. Was it quite true now, he asked, that we had forgotten that the country could be ruled without Parliament? The House of Lords was in a state of suspended animation, and there was no House of Commons at the present time in the term. It was difficult to understand how easily that body had been deprived of its representative character, and he did not think the nation had studied the point sufficiently.

The House of Commons had become a statutory body, and the danger of the change could hardly be over-rated. It opened the way for a bureaucratic system, for which a good deal could always be said, but which undermined the whole position of constitutional life. In his view it was at a time of national crisis when the fabric of the Constitution should be made secure and effective, so that the people might retain control of affairs. He did not pass any opinion upon the assertion that there was no difference of opinion between the present House of Commons and the electorate. It was a question of giving the nation sufficient knowledge to enable it to form its opinion and express it in a constitutional manner.

Lord Parmoor discussed the relationship of taxation to representation, and said that if in ordinary times it was essential that there should be no taxation without representation, it was doubly important when the burden of taxation was being enormously increased and the resources of the future were being mortgaged. This was just the time when the taxpayers should have their say, through a truly representative body, upon the new processes of taxation and distribution of the burden.

UNDER BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL.

Assent to legislation was not less necessary than assent to taxation, but the state of affairs now was not unlike that which existed when the despot Henry VIII. induced Parliament to pass an Act giving proclamations the force of law. If that Act had remained on the Statute book we should have had in this country what had been the source of difficulty in Continental countries—law administered by officials according to their object at any particular moment. The system of government by the Defence of the Realm Regulations had been carried so far that we were under bureaucratic control, and not under a system of settled law.

The effect of the proclamation of regulations was such that all rights of civil trial could have been taken away from civilians, and the whole government carried on under a martial system. He introduced a bill to restore civilian rights to the civilian population, and although it did not succeed the Government was forced to introduce a bill which had the same effect, subject, of course, to exceptional cases which might arise in the exigencies of war-time.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Lord Parmoor went on to advocate greater publicity on matters which could be discussed without giving information of value to the enemy. Such publicity, he said, was essential if we were to have an educated democracy. He thought the press censorship ought to be relaxed very much, and as it operated at present it tended to allow only the publication of information which was favourable to the Government. He pleaded strongly for a reversion to full and free publicity as speedily as possible.

Could we now say, Lord Parmoor asked that we had forgotten that it was possible to prosecute for difference of opinion? Tolerance, like other forms of liberty, required constant vigilance and care, and never more than in a period of national excitement. At a time like this we might well remember a comment by Lord Roberts on conscience, which, he said, was proof against pains and penalties and the authority of the law. In closing, Lord Parmoor spoke of the tampering with the rule of law, of the need for restricting the number of secret trials, and of surrounding with careful safeguards those which were necessary.

THE S. & T. DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Civis" whose letter on the above subject you have published to-day is evidently the mouthpiece of somebody interested. It is scarcely discreet or sensible to allege that the Indian Army Reserve Officers have no qualifications, that they are fit only to replace casualties, that they consist of all sorts of men largely bad and good for nothing. It would appear from these wild statements that "Civis" would have the public believe that the Military Authorities are so many innocents who do not understand their business. The difference that has always been made between the Commissioned and the Warrant Officers is to be swept away because "Civis" cannot tolerate it for reasons best known to him. Will "Civis" be good enough to substantiate his statement that the Indian Army Reserve Officers to a considerable extent consist of very bad and good for nothing men? Will he condescend to mention a single name in support of it? It is a most serious thing to speak in such terms of these gallant officers so many of whom have given their lives in their country's cause. I think "Civis" should be ashamed of himself for having attacked these brave men as a class in the manner that he has.

For more than a year or a year and a half past one has heard nasty rumours, they may be ill-founded, about the doings of the Supply and Transport Corps in this part of India. It has been felt that the rumoured mismanagement has been due to the shortage of commissioned officers. His Excellency the new Commander-in-Chief has evidently detected something in this connection, and appears to have skilfully solved the difficulty by drawing upon the Indian Army Reserve Officers for responsible posts in the Supply and Transport Department. As an example of this great shortage I may mention from personal information that for nearly two years past an ordinary Warrant Officer has been in charge of the duties of a Deputy Divisional Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, a post which had been previously always occupied by high officers of the rank of Colonels, Lieut-Colonels, and other senior commissioned officers. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is to be congratulated on this step which "Civis," as an interested party, does not like but which will surely tend to allay the grave concern which the public feel regarding the work of the Supply and Transport Department.—Yours, etc.,

W. H. Y.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

A CAUCASIAN PRIEST UNDER DETENTION.

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, Nov. 20.

Deacon Simon Yaunang styling himself as a native of Assyria, and who arrived here two days ago, is detained by the District Magistrate pending telegraphic reference from him to Government. It would appear that Rev. Yaunang arrived in India in September last from Colombo. Since then he had been touring in Travancore, Cochin and Ootacamund making collections on behalf of an orphanage. The papers in his possession reveal passports from the Governors of Sudan and Ceylon and the Travancore authorities. The Collector of Coimbatore to whom he applied for a passport described him as a Turkish subject. However, he is let here on parole pending receipt of a reply from the Government. The gentleman who to all outward appearance looks a European says he is a Caucasian and invites reference to the Russian Consul in Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The annual report of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for the season 1915-16 states that two European Companies viz., H. and J. were added to the Corps during the year. I cannot understand how the H. Coy. can be rightly called European as out of the 4 sections into which it is divided two are wholly composed of Natives with the exception of the officers.

With reference to the remarks that "many men in Bombay do not realise their obligations," I humbly submit the fact is due to the invidious distinctions being remembered and observed between the Natives and Europeans. If in such a time of grave emergency, considerations of colour are overlooked recruits will pour in. This responsibility entirely rests with the Europeans concerned. As deep-rooted habits cannot be got over in a moment, even in a time of emergency, the best course, under the circumstances, would be to have separate companies of Natives and Europeans. This, I am sure, will remove the present difficulty of getting sufficient number of men, as men will then flock in who are now scared away by feelings of humiliating distinctions.—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

Bombay, 19th November, 1916.

SOMME BATTLE.

ENEMY'S IMPRESSIONS.

SHATTERED NERVES.

Very remarkable descriptions of the battle on the Somme have been given lately in the German Press, writes the "Westminster Gazette." They all breathe a very different tone from the arrogant assumption of victory that was to be found in the writings of the German correspondents a year ago. One of the most remarkable of all these descriptions was given by an artillery officer in the "Cologne Gazette" a few days ago. If an English soldier were to write such an article the British public would rightly conclude that the battle on the Somme was going very badly for us, and that the enemy were fast gaining a superiority. The article in the "Cologne Gazette" is, in fact, a most significant admission of the coming victory of the Allies, and since it was written the German lines have suffered worse blows.

It begins with an order for the battery to which the correspondent is attached to move up to the Somme. The battery, which has just come from Verdun, knows too well the effect of the enemy guns to feel any pleasure at the new order which removes it from its relief station. There is no enthusiasm for "the fresh brightness of war" as the battery "earnestly, and without murmuring," sets out on its journey:—

The battery went forward always at the gallop and after two days we reached our position and found a bivouac in a wood. The roar of the cannon had in the meantime reached a mad drum fire. Our rest was a short one. On that very same evening the alarm was sounded. . . But the attack was driven back, and dead tired, we flung ourselves down in the muddy trenches, to set out at dawn to take up our position in the grey light.

But something must have gone wrong for after the sun had risen three batteries were still standing, with an endless row of munition wagons on a bare hill, a mark for the French airmen. Every moment we expected a murderous fire, for the French had already the exact aim of the neighbouring village. But nothing happened! At a gallop we went forward into our position, which was in a wheat field. We did not take long to find our bearings. The guns were driven into the wheat the ammunition wagons were stationed some distance away and everything was covered with wheat. We lay near the guns and did not move. The French airmen sailed above us, and the shells burst in front of us or shrieked away behind us. Would they find us? We had no covering, not even against splinters. Still, we remained on guard, and as night came we made a move and dug trenches behind each gun in order to protect ourselves against small splinters. . . In the morning we were all wet through with the rain and during the day the enemy airmen left us alone "although the bad weather did not prevent them from continuing their work."

Towards evening the English and French heavily attacked. . . For five or six days we had no protection against the rain. But we were thankful that the enemy airmen had not discovered us.

A DIRECT HIT.

The writer then takes his readers to the battle of the 3rd September:—

A terrible fire! The sea of flame and smoke stretched three kilometres behind our front. The indescribable cannonade had already lasted seven hours when we received the order to open barrage fire. We came out of our dug-outs, brought up ammunition, and shot after shot was fired at the enemy. I was at gun No. 4 when the first gunner of No. 3 came creeping along blood dripping from his arm, to say that there had been a direct hit on our battery, I sent him to hospital, and ran to No. 3. It was a terrible sight! One gunner, his face blown to pieces, lay in a pool of blood near his gun. A second had been hit, and both were dead. One is hardened against the inhuman pictures that one must see every day at the front. But when men are hit in your battery it brings it home to you. We pushed the two bodies aside, covered them with a sheeting, and mopped up the blood. I then examined the injured gun: It had got jammed, for the mud had been hurled into the bore. I cleaned it with the ramrod, got more men from other gun crews and fired it again. At that moment an ammunition column galloped up and distributed its contents to each gun. "Suppose an airman had detected them? Not one man would have escaped."

THE ALLIED FIRE.

A few days later the airmen apparently discovered the battery, for the writer complains that shells were fired right into them:

On the 11th September the obstinate battle began again. Attack followed attack. Ever new divisions stormed against our trenches. It was drum fire which far exceeded the fire of the 3rd to the 5th September. The battery was covered with a hail of shells. Whole gun crews were shot down. There were missiles from light guns heavy shells, and explosive shells which came one after another exploding the ammunition and crashing through the air all around us, and yet we continue to fire. Two batteries stood on the right two on the left, in a semi-circle of sixty to seventy yards, and there was not a fraction of the ground that was not ploughed up. In the evening the field kitchens could not come up. At 12 a.m. it was quieter, and I ran to fetch my things from the officers' dug-out. An hour later a direct hit demolished the place where they had been. About mid-day the fire redoubled in fury. All our sources of communication were destroyed, and no runner succeeded in getting through the barrage fire in front and behind us. Where were our infantry? Where was our front line? From the left rifle shots swished through the battery! In the night it was quieter. The line had been held but on the left the French had penetrated to the village of B. Our position could not be held any longer.

THE PRUSSIAN GUARD.

On the next day the officer climbed a tree in the rear of his battery and watched the battle.

On the thirteenth I found an observation post, a high tree a hundred yards behind the battery. Very early in the morning the drum-fire of all the guns began. The enemy left the observation post for some time alone, so that I could see what was happening. As the heavy shells burst, smoke columns rose thirty yards high. Heavily leaved trees were swept like matches through the wind. I turned my glasses to our new front further on the left. There, there was nothing but rifle-fire. Our batteries could not help for the line had to be consolidated first. And now bullets and shrapnel whistled through the top of the tree, making my position very unhealthy.

Gradually the enemy opened a terrible fire on the village of R. on the left of my observation. Shell after shell from the heavy 21 centimetres were fired into the village. The Guards held it firmly. In front of the village lay our most advanced line. Not a particle of the village was spared. Houses and stones, everything was swept into the air. I asked every returning soldier I could see what was happening to our front line. No one knew for certain. Most of them were utterly confused and invented the wildest reports. The drum-fire became all the time fiercer. And now I was faced with a problem. How could I get back to the battery, where every man was needed?

The artillery officer who gives this extraordinary description of his own battery under fire managed by sheer good luck to reach his guns again. He scrambled into a reserve trench and was carried off his feet by the explosion of a shell. In the trench he had to crawl over the wounded, and spring out of it, and through a gap in the wire he reached his battery.

THE SMASHED GUNS.

Here he found more evidence of the enemy fire:—

Here the shells had done more mischief. My fourth gun lay with broken wheels on its side. Splinters had broken the back of my second gun. In many places the baskets of the ammunition were smoking. Suddenly on the left, right behind the battery, we heard a machine-gun fire at close quarters. The enemy had come several hundreds of yards nearer the flank of the battery, but was driven back. As I passed my tree of observation on the way back I saw that it was lying shattered on the ground.

The battery was obliged once more to change its position, a strategical movement to the rear. Again they had no cover, and the rain and the cold prevented sleep. But "he was dead to all impressions now, half stunned by the drum fire, nothing seemed to matter."

"My health and nerves," says the writer in conclusion, "had, thank God, stood the test!"

But how long will the German nerves stand it? And is not this description of the battle in which the German guns search in vain for shelter, and are deluged with shot and shell, while they are constantly obliged to retreat, a confession that the game is up for Germany? For in the meantime our guns fire in the open secure from enemy airmen, and advance all the time.

"TWEET AND CHIRP."

THE SUPINENESS OF AMERICA.

The "Chicago Tribune," in a sarcastic editorial on the supineness of President Wilson's foreign policy, says:—

"We said tweet to Germany when the "strict accountability" had the Lusitania as its consequence, and when, after other tweets and chirps, the Sussex was added to the lengthening list. The Germans, it is said, thought Kitchener was on the Sussex. We chirp to Great Britain on the subject of mail interferences. We shall continue to chirp. We cannot do anything except chirp.

Tweet and chirp to Germany and Great Britain. Why? Because we have nothing but a tweet and chirp in our organisation. We must tolerate things because we are not strong enough to remedy them. We have the price of ink and cable tolls. We can use the wireless if necessary. Ding the expense in transmitting what we think Powers which do us injury.

But as for making it inconvenient for Powers to do us injury—China and the United States are companions in unhappiness.

Why should a nation which cannot maintain its dignity object to the infringement of its rights by other strong nations engaged in a great war which they think is a war of life and death? What right has a weak big nation to consideration? Both Germans and British know us, and give us most the traffic will stand.

It does not pay to be negligible. We may find it out some day.

LATE PUNDIT BISHAN NARAYAN DAR

THE FUNERAL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

A large number of friends and admirers of the late Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar including leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan gentry present in the station, accompanied the bier to the burning ghat yesterday. The procession started from Baradari Dilaram in Chaupatyan at noon, and went to the Gulalala Ghat. After the ceremonies according to the orthodox Hindu rites had been performed the funeral pyre was lighted and then the procession silently returned. In Congress circles the demise of Pundit Dar is very much felt.

The Reception Committee will meet at Kaiser Bagh Baradari on the 26th November to elect a chairman in place of Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar, who resigned three weeks ago.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow will be held on 23rd November, to give expression to their sense of profound sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by his premature death.

EYES OF BRITISH FLEET.

WORK OF AIRMEN.

PATROL CRUISE IN A SEAPLANE SCOUT.

Mr. Edward Price Bell, special correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News," contributes the following article to the "Daily Graphic":—

My pilot and I climb into our 150 horse-power "Short" seaplane—ours for the moment by the courtesy of the British Admiralty—and take the two tandem seats, he behind, I before. We are closely hooded and heavily goggled. We wear leather coats, and are girdled with flat lifebelts that can be instantly blown up by mechanically thrusting little plungers into small tubes of compressed air inside the belts.

Ours is a new machine, with wide-spreading double planes, cream-coloured and glossy. In front of myself is the engine, entirely encased in light, polished metal. Above the engine rises the tall narrow radiator, and before all extends the huge, two-bladed, mahogany-hued propeller. On either side, fixed beneath the lower plane, is a light rubber float to keep the craft from dipping too far to starboard or to port when on the water. Underneath the fuselage, or body, of the machine itself are two large parallel wooden floats painted grey, with waterlight compartments like a ship's. Those floats, suggesting the ample feet of a great aquatic bird, now are resting on the fresh hewn timbers of a slipway that is awash.

It is a brilliant afternoon, but there is a somewhat rude excess of breeze. Student pilots were called out of the air an hour ago. However, the commander of the station—a robust, brown-eyed, friendly officer who has done most eminent work in the air in this war—assures me my pilot will take me "through anything." I have been looking at my pilot. He is a fair-haired, blue-eyed, thin-faced boy, eager on the job, high strung, happy.

Somehow it seems nicer to be in a seaplane than in a landplane. The sky is big. The horizon is soft. The water, strangely bright, dances and sings enchantingly. My young pilot feeds in a little more petrol, the mechanics swing the plane round from landwards to seawards, and we slide into the choppy flood. The grey floats take the sea like a pair of gulls. Full pressure ahead. We lash through the whitecaps, humpily at times, but never with disturbing violence until the speedometer needle stands somewhere between fifty and sixty miles an hour. Then our flat runners find the silk. We are in the air. Our nose is gently tilting. We see the water falling away from us, hear its music less distinctly, feel a colder, stronger wind in our faces.

At an easy slant we rise steadily into the shining afternoon to study the patrol work—work of high importance and vast extent—of the British naval airmen who night and day, week in and week out, move about the coasts and seas of Britain on their voyages of vigilance and of discovery.

SCOUTING ACTIVITIES OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Ours is a certain sector of the coast patrol. Put all the sectors together and you have a patrol of the whole British homeland. Add to these other fields of like service in British and adjacent waters and in distant parts of the world, and you have some conception of the scouting activities of the British Navy in the air. We travel westwards for many miles, blue sky above, golden air about, rough sea 1,500 feet beneath its flattened breakers blending into a mighty sheet of hammered silver. We pass sheltered roadsteads and busy harbours. We watch steady-paced liners teaming into the Atlantic smoke pennons in their wake, flags at their masts, upward-gazing people lining their rails. We sail over warships, trawlers, tramps, huge merchantmen.

Valleys are succeeded by wooded hills rounded and sombre, with imposing white structures at long intervals among the trees. On our right, far out where the sky paling arches to the water, we catch sight of glittering rollers curling and bursting in the sun. And all the time we move as smoothly as a highpowered motor car If the wind is stiff, if there are bumps and pockets, if the planes lilt this way and that so quick and sure is the hand behind me that these unevenness melt almost as if they were not there.

And what is the work of British naval airmen on these cruisers? Enemy submarines, if possible, they bomb, as Bigsworth bombed one off Nieuport in August, 1915; otherwise the U-boat's whereabouts is reported by wireless. Zeppelins are attacked with high explosives from above, as the same Bigsworth attacked one off Ostend in May, 1915, and as Warneford attacked another over Belgium a few weeks later.

Enemy mine fields are discovered and charted. Enemy war ships are watched, some British aviators crossing to the very coast of Germany. Enemy mine-layers are scouted for and, if possible, destroyed. Crews of trawlers and merchantmen sunk by hostile mines or submarines are found in open boats at sea and reported by wireless to the nearest naval station for succour. These and innumerable other duties fall to the British naval Air Ser-

(Continued in Column 4.)

(Continued from Column 5.)

vice, not to forget critical scouting and offensive action during the actual progress of battles at sea.

A BIRD OF COTTON, WOOD AND STEEL.

Nearly four o'clock. In the air the best part of three hours, we have covered a distance of some 180 miles. Our air station appears, dimly, living a mile or so straight ahead and some 1,500 feet below, and we seem to be running directly into it—or it to be hurrying up to meet us. We glide over the buildings, perhaps 50 feet above their roofs, flatten out a hundred yards beyond, and slip sweetly into the sea! Turning leisurely out of the wind, we "taxi" smartly back to the slipway.

You have seen a gull drop from a great height skim past a headland, plane evenly downwards, and—wide-winged—stretch its feet gracefully into the waves? Some such image as this, it seems to me, must have occurred to those at the air station who, with up-turned, shaded eyes, watched the descent of our marvellous bird of cotton, wood and steel.

X'MAS PRESENTS

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GEMS of JEWELLERY of

All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

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I.

How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds.

II.

We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston. hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc.

III.

Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices. Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

What ?

The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

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For East Bengal men

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Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.

Free samples.

MRS. BESANT'S PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

COUNSEL ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND TO CONFER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Major D. Graham Pole arrived this morning in Madras from England to confer with Mrs. Besant on her Privy Council appeal and will carry her instructions back.

Sir John Simon has been retained as her leading counsel.

LONDON WAREHOUSE GUTTED.

STAFFORD, NORTHCOTE AND CO'S PREMISES DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The huge warehouse of Stafford, Northcote and Co. in St. Paul's Churchyard was gutted by fire last night. Searchlights played on the flames, assisting the firemen, who were hampered by the darkness.

Thousands of persons motored from West End, thinking that the glare meant that another zeppelin had been brought down.

VISCOUNT ERRINGTON.

EQUERRY AND ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY TO KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Gazette announces that Viscount Errington has been appointed Equerry in Ordinary and Assistant Private Secretary to H. M. the King.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT FOR INDIAN BOYS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

His Excellency the Governor is organising a Boy Scout movement for Indian boys in Madras. There was a meeting at Government House of the headmasters and managers of Indian Schools presided over by his Excellency. A committee consisting of a number of people interested in secondary education in Madras was appointed with a view to take the necessary initial steps.

This Mark MEANS Honest Value

When Buying a Bicycle

It represents the greatest value obtainable and appears on every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle. Behind it are 40 years consistent maintenance of one high standard in material and workmanship. There will be no speculation or doubt if the B.S.A. mark appears on your bicycle—it ensures easy, enjoyable cycling under ideal conditions.

RIDE A **B.S.A BICYCLE**

B.S.A. Lists free from

Bombay Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Calcutta Agents: Sen & Pandit, 58, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Madras Agents: The Elphinstone Co., Mount Road, Madras. Addison & Co. - - Mount Road, Madras.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Nobody's Safe

from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a **False Feeling of Security**—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

SAVE Your Goods from RATS & **PREVENT PLAGUE.**

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY!

The Civil Surgeon, Orai:—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—... tried yout "Anti-Rat".....rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."

PRICE, As. 12 per tin; V. P. charges, As. 5 up to 3 tins. *To be had of*—The NATIONAL MEDICAL HALL, Farrukhabad, (U.P.)

MENOIS GOLD PILLS.

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: **Rs. 2** per phial; **Rs. 3** per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Gaity Theatre Chambers, Fort, BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

ZARZINA
OR
COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT; ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
TELEGRAMS ZARZINA CALCUTTA

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth and last criminal sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Monday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp presiding. There are sixteen cases for trial at this sessions, including seven cases of murder, one of attempt to murder, two of grievous hurt, two of kidnapping, one of dacoity and abetment and one of criminal breach of trust as an agent, using as genuine a forged document and cheating.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A HIGH COURT VAKIL IN TROUBLE.

(*Before Justice Kemp and a common jury.*)

EMPEROR *v.* YACOOB IBRAHIM SAYANI.

This last case is the one in which Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, B.A., LL.B., was tried in the last sessions on the charges of criminal breach of trust as an agent, using as genuine a forged document and cheating before Mr. Justice Macleod and a common jury and found "not guilty" by a majority of seven to two. He was ordered to be retried and his trial commenced first before Mr. Justice Kemp and a common jury.

The following are shortly the facts alleged by the prosecution:—

The accused Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent and cheating in respect of certain title deeds relating to a property situate at Mustan Tank Road belonging to one Kazi Mahmud Ismail Kazi Karim, and with using as genuine a forged document, to wit, a deed of conveyance purporting to have been executed as a mortgage and signed by Kazi Mahmud Ismail Kazi Karim. The story for the prosecution was that the accused, who was a vakil of the High Court and formerly a managing clerk in a solicitor's firm, was entrusted by Kazi Mahmud with several title deeds relating to his properties for the purpose of getting them sorted out. Those documents, included, amongst others, certain title deeds relating to the Mustan Tank Road property. After some time the accused returned all documents except certain title deeds relating to the Mustan Tank Road property. When the complainant Kazi Mahmud missed them he asked the accused why he had not returned them. The accused, however, told him that the documents returned by him were all the documents he had received from Kazi Mahmud. The latter not suspecting anything did not take any further steps. In the meanwhile in the year 1915 the accused found himself in monetary difficulties and wanted to borrow a sum of Rs. 5,000. He approached a firm of Marwarees who agreed to advance him that sum on the mortgage of an immoveable property. The accused, accordingly, deposited the title deeds of the Mustan Tank Road property with them and a bond-writer was asked to prepare a deed of conveyance purporting to be a mortgage of that property by Kazi Mahmud. The bond-writer prepared such a document and gave it to the accused to get it signed by the mortgagor Kazi Mahmud. The accused returned it the next day and it purported to have been signed by Kazi Mahmud in two places and was attested by the accused. After some further preliminaries the amount agreed to be advanced was paid to the accused. That amount was, however, insufficient to relieve the accused from all monetary troubles, and he again approached the same Marwarees and obtained a further loan of Rs. 1,000 on a further mortgage of the same property. A new document was prepared, which purported to be a mortgage of the same property for the consolidated sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively by Kazi Mahmud. The prosecution alleged that the signatures of Kazi Mahmud on the first document were forgeries and that the accused had used them knowing them to be forgeries, and that the accused had deposited the title deeds with the Marwarees without the consent of Kazi Mahmud and had thereby committed criminal breach of trust.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. R. D. Batliwalla, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. P. D'Quadros and Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, appeared for the accused.

Evidence for the prosecution was recorded.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

731-16.—Payne & Co., Mahomed Jaffer Mooraj v. Gulam Husein Munji Mooraj, Captain & V.

983-16.—Matu J & M, Abdulla Haji Visram and anr v. Mahomed Moolji Rahim.

989-16.—Smith B & Co., Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum v. Somabhai Mulchand & anr.

1071-16.—Sham M & H, Mahadeo Narayan & anr v. Vasudeo Krishnarao Kothare.

1072-16.—Shom M & H, Jahangir Hormusji Karanjia & anr v. Vasudeo Krishnarao Kothare.

1079-16.—Maneck D & Co., Thaker Tulsidas Narsi v. Thaker Hurjiwan Cullianji and anr.

1081-16.—Bhai K & G, Sunderdas Balchand & ors v. Dorbarilal Deokisandas, Tyabji D & E.

1091-16.—Payne & Co., Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy v. Abdul Lalji Saleh Mahomed.

1115-15.—Mehta D & L, Nagubai, widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Th.

1133-16.—Unwalla P & P, Devidittamal Harigovind v. Munshi Shaik Haji Gulam, Tyabji D & Co.

1145-16.—Madh K & Ch, Narottamdas Motilal Mehta v. Vasanji Dharsey.

1146-16.—Madh K & Ch, Vallabhji Govindji & Co., a firm v. Umersey Hansraj.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

1152-16.—Madh K & Ch, Prabhashanker Bechar v. Vasanji Dharsi.

1153-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Krushnaji Shavaji & Co., a firm v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik.

1154-16.—Craw B & Co., H H Gabb bin Awad Jun Buz Jung Bahadur & ors v. Ebrahim Cassum.

1155-16.—Craw B & Co., H H Gabb bin Awad Jun Buz Jung Bahadur & ors v. Goolam Hoosein Esmail, Edg G W & Co.

1156-16.—Pandia & Co., Dhullaji Sankalchand & Co., a firm v. Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail & anr.

1171-16.—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Manekchand Panachand & Co., a firm v. Dharamsi Megji, Tyabji D & Co.

1179-16.—Daph F & D, Messrs Daphtary Ferreira & Dewan, a firm v. Sulleman Hassam Soudagar.

1182-16.—E F Nicholson, Craw B & Co., The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little & Co.

1185-16.—Daph F & D, Gajanan Bhimrao v. Bai Valabai widow.

1187-16.—Kharas & Co., Sorabji Bezonji Driver v. Haji Jusub Haji Sheriff.

1193-16.—Mulla & M, Haji Mahomedally Zamal Ali Riza v. Gordhandas Dwarkadas.

LONG CAUSES.

542-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Sarupchand Hukamchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R, Part heard.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell and Ez.

887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors Surajmal and Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

568-13.—Amin and D, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabjee D & Co.

943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. L H. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.

981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Saleh Mahomed, & anr v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Goel Mahomed, Matu J & M.

871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

248-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Prince Mirza Mehdi Husain Mirza, Amin and D.

939-16—Jeh M and S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhoji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

210-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Laxumibai widow v Tokarsey Dewji, Motichand and D, Part heard.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

391-14.—Daph F & D, Peter Monsel Rodrigues & ors v. Perozshaw Jamsetji Jamsetji Joshi & anr, Wadia G & Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15.—Mulla and M; Messrs. Doongersey Uersey & Co., a firm v. Hoosainkhan Ahmedkhan & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N. C. Dalal, Chandulal Ulamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand & D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baboo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai, widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

41-16.—Captain and V, Kashibai, widow v. Nemchand Juthabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Csaigie B & C, Captain & Vaidya, Little and Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors Daphtary F and D.

607-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinghai Mohonlal Dalal v. Mulchand Jekisesondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matu J & M Abdulla Allarakhia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha & Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Fatma Begum.

1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matu J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D & Co., A. H. Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

1096-14.—Khand L and M, Kunjvehari Govindrao Joshi v Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and ors, Manecklal and Co, Forbes and Co, Unwala P and P, For postponement.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR RE-INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 14-16 Suit No. 824-16.—In person, John Domingos Kinny v. John Pascoal Kinny, Unwalla P & P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIS FOURTH CONVICTION.

SIX WEEKS FOR ½ A GRAIN OF COCAINE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Chief Excise Inspector Nariman charged one Narayan Rambhan, an old offender, with possessing half-a-grain of cocaine at Kumbharwada Third Lane on the night of the 19th instant. As he had three previous convictions, Narayan was sentenced to six week's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday came on for hearing the case in which at the instance of Dhirajlal Nagindas Sub-Inspector Chimanlal had charged one Valiji Musaji with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 1,250. Inspector O'Brien conducted the prosecution and the accused was represented by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader. The complainant, who is a jeweller and residing at Javeri Bazar, alleged that on the 2nd September Popatlal, a broker in jewellery, brought the accused to his shop. Popatlal told him that the accused was desirous of purchasing some jewellery and asked him to show him some jewellery. He told Popatlal in the presence of the accused that he did not know the latter. Popatlal said he knew the accused and had dealings with him. The accused then began to introduce himself to him (the complainant) that he owned a hotel, had a carriage and horse and that he also owned some race horses. The complainant then, without making further inquiries showed the accused some jewellery out of which the accused selected three articles (a pearl necklace, a diamond stud and a pearl nose-ring) valued at Rs. 1,250. The accused took away those articles on approval, promising either to return them within four or five days or to pay for them. The accused failed to do so, and put the complainant off from time to time under one pretext or another. The complainant then served the accused with a notice and eventually on the 7th of November informed the police.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Nov. 18th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,120,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	275,0 0
East Indian " "	190 000
American " "	4,147,000
Other " "	76,000
Total Sales	4..000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	3,000
East Indian Export	300
" " Stock	44,000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Actual Export	100
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	320,000
East Indian Afloat	0,000
Total Afloat	383,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	74,000
" Imports	84,000
" Stock	635,000
Actual Weekly Sales	41,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" to Continent	12,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Sills	4.75.0
Silver Commercial Bars	71¾

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	251,000
" Exports to Great Britain	47,000
" to France and Continent	61,000
" to Japan	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,413,000
" at Interior Ports	1,187,000

New York, Nov. 18th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nos 20,000
" to Continent	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	½
Demand Bills	4.75.10
Silver Commercial Bars	71¾

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. Camberwell left London on 16th November.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	34½
Closing Tone of Silver	Steady.
Discount Rate of English Bank 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6¼
" " " 6 "	6¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 Bombay Rs. 20,00,000	@ 1/4 5/32.
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	4½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%..	57½
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.90

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 18th.

5½% 1925—1928	£84
4½% 1925—1945	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 18th.

WHEAT:

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. arrived Paid	80/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Due.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.	Nominal

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Value	62/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. Sellers	81
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	79/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers Firm	100
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers	84

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	100
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Afloat	212,000

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec.	£16

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£156½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£139½
Copper Braziers	£.70
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	68

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.			25
Raw Java, C. & F.	Bombay Jan.-Feb.		25/3
Do.	Karachi Jan.-Feb.		25/4
Fine White Java C. & F.	Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		28
Do.	do.	Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28/3
Do.	do.	Karachi Jan.-Feb.	29/4

Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/7½

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

The Cotton Mill shares kept somewhat easy to-day due probably on account of a rise in the price of cotton a sure sentimental cause.

Tata Iron and Steel shares showed a drooping tendency, but revived a bit before close.

Cement and Manganese Companies shares ruled unchanged.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 535.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 632½ to Rs. 642½, Standards from Rs. 1,480 to Rs. 1,470, Madhavji from Rs. 1,530 to Rs. 1,555, and Central India from Rs. 2,270 x. d. to Rs. 2,280 x. d.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,725.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 317½, Crescent at Rs. 202½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 405 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 252½.

New Great Eastern were quoted at Rs. 185.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,500.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands between the prices varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 312½. Deferred declined to Rs. 1,255.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 1,230.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 1,050.

Shivrajpoors stood unchanged at Rs. 58½ and Central India Mining at Rs. 59.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 290 for cash.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 89½.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIO N AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 20th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
				40d	
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	418	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	298	..	..	295/02
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	311/13	..	..	305/15
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	310/25
Kaliputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	376	..	..	370/77
Kilich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Dhamg./Fulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	355	..	..	350/57
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jaina	F.G. M.G	..	..	..	..
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Hatdia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Matuia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	Old
Dawalmed Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	385/95
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	410/20
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	340/90
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	350/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.		Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)		330	316	302	..1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)		331	317	303	.Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		..	312	298	.Ready New Crop
		..	..	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Khandesh (M.G.)		..	360	346	.Ready New Crop
		..	..	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Jalna (M.G.		..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)		..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)		..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..
Ahola Khamg. Karanja(M.G.)		390	376	..	.Ready New Crop
		385	369	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)		392	378	..	.Ready New Crop
		385	371	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Dhamangaum		388	374	..	..1/25th Jan 1917
Poolgaum(M.G.)		..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)		391	377	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Nagpore		395	381	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Kampti(M.G.)		..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		400	386	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
		385	371	..	.Ready New Crop
		425	..	..	..1/25th Mar.1917
Broach (M.G.)		..	..	..	418 1/25th Ap.1917
		..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)		..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)		357	343	..	.Ready New Crop
		..	..	..	..1/25th Jan.1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)		..	..	..	411Ready Old Crop
		..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar		..	..	..	377Ready Old Crop
		..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)		..	..	..	403Ready Old Crop
Westerns (H.G.)		..	..	..	393Ready Old Crop
		..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)		..	..	..	418Ready Old Crop
		..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)		..	..	..	420Ready Old Crop
		..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 20th—6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	41 0 0	6 6 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 5 0
" Karachi Bajila	41 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	7 12 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 12 0	11 2 0
" Brown Thin	10 8 0	10 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	49 0 0	10 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	47 0 0	9 13 0
" Black	40 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	45 0 0	9 6 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	 0
Jowa	32 0 0	5 3
Arandia	38 0 0	....

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 8 6
Linseed May	12 15 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 4 0
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 13 0
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 6 0
Jowa Nov.	5 2 0

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

VALUATION REPORT.

The valuation report of the above Company as at 31st December, 1915 is now issued and will be placed before the Shareholders of the Company at their meeting on Wednesday next the 29th instant. The business of the Company has in common with other Insurance Companies no doubt suffered but on the whole the income has increased, the expense ratios have been reduced, the actual claims have been considerably less than the expected claims and there has been another record addition to the funds.

The decrease in the new business in the number of policies, which is due to the conditions arising out of the war, is thus counter-balanced by the all-round increase in Income and Insurance Funds.

The average sum assured is Rs. 1,844. The increase in premiums over the last triennium is Rs. 15,53,936 and in interest is Rs. 10,01,446 or a total increase of Rs. 25,55,382. The rate of expense to net premiums for the last triennium was, as compared to the previous one, as 16.3 per cent. to 16.9 per cent. thus showing a reduction in expense of 0.6 per cent. The claims paid during the triennium amounted to Rs. 92,95,090, which no doubt is a *sine qua non* to the expansion of the business of the Company and the lengthening of the average duration of the Policies.

Upto 31st December last the claims arising directly out of the war amounted to Rs. 1,51,368 only, and the amount inclusive of war claims is only 80.8 per cent. of the amount provided for by the mortality table used in the Company's valuations. The average rate of Insurance earned was 4.179 per cent. per annum being greater than that earned in the preceding valuation. The accumulated Assurance Fund on 31st December last was Rs. 5,00,71,458 or showing an increase of Rs. 83,47,917 in three years over that at the end of the preceeding triennium.

The Assurance Fund has more than doubled in the last eleven years. The business of the Company marks earnest and persistent efforts under excellent organisation and supervision. The Company has always shown a record of strict economy and it has ever been its aim to keep down the expenses to a minimum consistent with thorough efficiency.

This is a matter which should be carefully noted by all who desire to effect a policy. The funds of the Company are all invested in securities of the highest class, the larger portion being in Government paper. The Investments appear in the Balance Sheet at their face value.

Owing to the depreciation in Securities the Reserve Fund which stood at Rs. 23,17,711 in 1912 has been brought upto 43,71,903 in 1915 and a further sum of Rs. 41,63,543 is recommended to be added to it so as to bring it upto Rs. 85,35,496 to cover the depreciation in investment.

After making all provisions a sum of Rs. 12,07,241 is left over which is sufficient for the declaration of a bonus for the benefit of policy holders at the rate of one per cent. per annum on whole life policies, and eight tenths of one per cent. on endowment assurances.

Full provision being made for depreciation the position of the Company is now as strong as it has ever been and such as to justify future prosperity.

The Oriental is the premier Indian Insurance Co., established 40 years ago and it has proved a boon in offering a safe provision for dependants in the event of early death of the breadwinner, and for the breadwinner himself in old age as a remunerative investment of his savings and has thus been the means of staving poverty.

JUST FOUND!!

One Eastern Miraculous Tonic!

If you find yourself week physically and if you wish to be cured and get strong, without drugging yourself, you are advised to consult Diploma-holder Unani Khandani Hakim S. M. JAFFRI, (Irani), Building Gowindji Thakarsey Mooljee Bhatia Griha, opposite late America India Cinama, Sandaurst Road, Bombay between 9—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.

For special private consultations, you can call at the branch office (on appointment by correspondence.)

If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S
Sakti Oushadhalaya.
—IS—
The best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture of shastric medicines and sale thereof both to physicians and patients.
Established 1901.

A GREAT BOON TO HUMANITY.

(1) Factory...Swamibag Road, Dacca. (2) Head Office...Patuatuli Street, Dacca. (3) Kashi Branch—Dassaswamedh Ghat, Benares City. (4) Rangpur Branch—Rangpur. (5) Calcutta Head Office—52-1 Beadon Street. (6) Calcutta Branches—227 Harrison Road (near Howrah bridge.) (7) 1 Upper Circular Road (facing Sealdah Station.) (8) 71-1 Russa Road, Bhawanipur.

For Cough Asthma and Debility use yabanaprash Rs. 3/- a seer, **Makaradhwaja** (Panacea for all diseases) Rs. 4/- per tola; **Saribadi Sarsa** (the ideal blood purifier and tonic) Rs. 3/- a seer; **Amritarishta** the great cure for all kinds of fever) Rs. 2/- per seer; **Maha Bhringaraj Taila** (the most efficacious hair oil) Rs. 6/- per seer; keep your teeth and mouth tidy and free from all complaints by using **Dashana Sanskar Churna** (annas two per box.) and **Bribatkhadir Batika** (annas three per box.)

Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

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Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 14 stamps 2 6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
- RAI SAHEB Dr BOSE'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

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GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL WEAR.

We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

Latest Fashion Details. Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.

No. 293, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grips
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickle plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs 90. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February 1915.

Dear Sirs,
Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial, Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application;

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

BEST BRITISH MAKE. RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—

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231, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

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THE TONIC OF TONICS.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the run-down condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP
BRACE UP
TONE UP
WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, E.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE FOR PERFUMERY.

SOAPS & TOILETTE REQUISITES.

Up-country order V.P.P.

Hornby Row, Fort.

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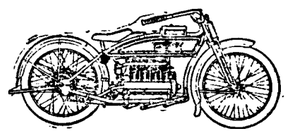
WORLD'S BEST MOTOR CYCLE "HENDERSON" FOUR CYLINDER



The MOST SILENT Motor Cycle of the World.
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM VIBRATION.
Does 80 MILES to the GALLON of PETROL.
2 to 70 MILES an HOUR on TOP SPEED.
Very smooth in running.
SMOOTHEST, COOLEST MOTOR CYCLE EXTANT.
For COMFORT, RELIABILITY, POWER, COOL-RUNNING and ECONOMY it is UNEQUALLED.
Latest Models and Side-Cars in stock for Immediate Delivery.

Sole Agents for the whole of India.

Tele { phone:—2180. grams:—"AEROPLANE" BOMBAY. } *The Automobile Co., Ltd.* NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

GLUTEN BREAD AND GLUTEN PRODUCTS

for Invalids, Diabetics and Stout Persons.

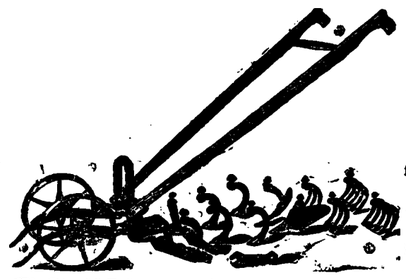
Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes of Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.
Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.
Gluten Biscuits Betic, per box Rs. 2-12.
Grissine (long sticks) of Gluten Bread, per box Rs. 3-12.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM:

MONGINI BROTHERS.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ARM & GARDE IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.

STOVE DEPOT)

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Est. 1895.]

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SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams: 'Caimpess'

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

EXPERIENCE VS TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 3 grs. in bottles of 100 each. May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

6 % Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alias Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at "Bombay Chronicle, Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.